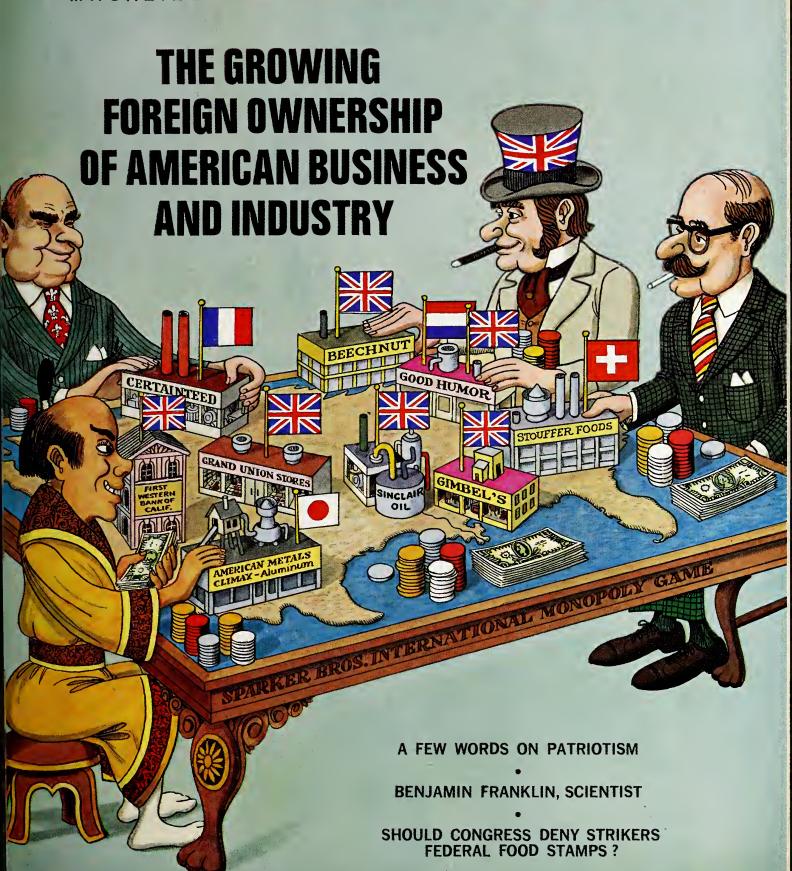
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LEGION

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APRIL 1974

Volume 96, Number 4

National Commander Robert E. L. Eaton

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal service are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send eltters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

BURNING DEAD WOOD

SIR: "Valuable Dead Wood," featured in "Life in the Outdoors" in the February issue, advised, when lighting a fire, to "... add some kerosene, touch it with a match..." As a rural fireman of 25 years, I say, please, no flammable liquids of any kind. John Adsit, Shokan, N.Y.

AMERICA'S OIL

SIR: Re the article "America's Oil Reserves" (Feb.), author Harvey Ardman deserves the greatest commendation. Of the avalanche of articles written on this crucial question, his is the most lucid I have read.

The vast amount of research he must have done is reflected in the impact it has. It should be required reading for all who think the whole mess can be cleared up tomorrow with a wave of some bureaucrat's wand. Harold A. Gold, Wilton, Conn.

REMARKABLE JEEP FOR SALE

SIR: I have been a member of The American Legion ever since my discharge from service in 1945, and receive the Legion magazine each month. I am hoping that you or someone connected with the magazine might be able to give me a suggestion as to whom I might contact in regard to selling my 1943 Willys Jeep, which was issued to me in England in December 1943. Since my wife and I lost our children and have no one to inherit this antique, I want to sell it to the highest bidder.

I had enlisted in the mechanized cavalry and, after ten months at Ft. Riley, Kan., I was sent to England, where I was assigned to the Press Corps. I chauffeured such correspondents and photographers as Ernie Pyle, Ernest Hemingway, Mark Watson (Baltimore Sun), Cy Peterman (Philadelphia Enquirer), H. R. Knickerbocker (Chicago Sun), G. K. Hodenfield (Stars and Stripes), Larry Le Sueur, Bob Capa, Andy Lopez, plus an English photographer whose name I don't recall. He took a picture of another GI and myself with a French girl and this picture was featured on the front page of Yank Magazine, soon after the Normandy invasion.

I have had this Jeep in 13 countries of Europe and 7 capitals during my

tour of duty. Having been an automobile dealer in private life, I knew the importance of keeping my vehicle in tiptop shape at all times. When this outfit of mine was formed in Clevedon, England, there were 46 men assigned to it, with one commanding officer, and 23 of us were assigned Jeeps. Of the 23, six were killed, two captured by the Germans, nine received Purple Hearts, but by the Grace of God, I escaped an injury. The front wheels and tires were shot off the Jeep at the St. Lo breakthrough, while I lay in a ditch beside it. At Eischkirken, Germany, during a mortar barrage, a shell took the grill and hood and part of the windshield, as I again lay in a ditch beside it. The right hand windshield still has pock marks from that shell. I had these things repaired both times, and was the first Jeep behind the first tank into Paris on Liberation Day, Aug. 25, 1944.

When the war with Germany was over in May, I was assigned to drive members of the press as they reinstated newspaper plants in Western Germany. In October, I was in line to come home and a couple of weeks before I was due to leave I had the guts to write to General Eisenhower and

request permission to buy my faithful Jeep and bring it home with me. I gave him the particulars about the history of the Jeep and that between us, we had five battle stars, including one Silver. To the surprise of everyone, he gave me the requested permission to bring this vehicle home to Harlan, Iowa, with me. It was shipped to Boston, Mass., and I drove it home, arriving Dec. 19 with the temp 18 below zero. I have all the papers from Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters, also the receipts for the amount I paid for it in Paris.

When I went back to my outfit to pick up my Jeep, my commanding officer had ordered a new engine installed, also new transmission, new top and tires. It still runs perfectly and is in A-1 condition all the way around.

Thank you kindly for any suggestion that you might have as to the best way to find a buyer for this faithful old vehicle. It saved my life many times. *Melvin White*, *P.O. Box 365*, *Harlan*, *Iowa 51537*.

Ed Note: The line forms on the right.

CORRECTION

Henry Korman, of Longview, Wash., has pointed out that the reference on page 36 of our Feb. issue to saving 500% in raw petroleum by running cars from energy stored in flywheels should have been expressed as 80%.

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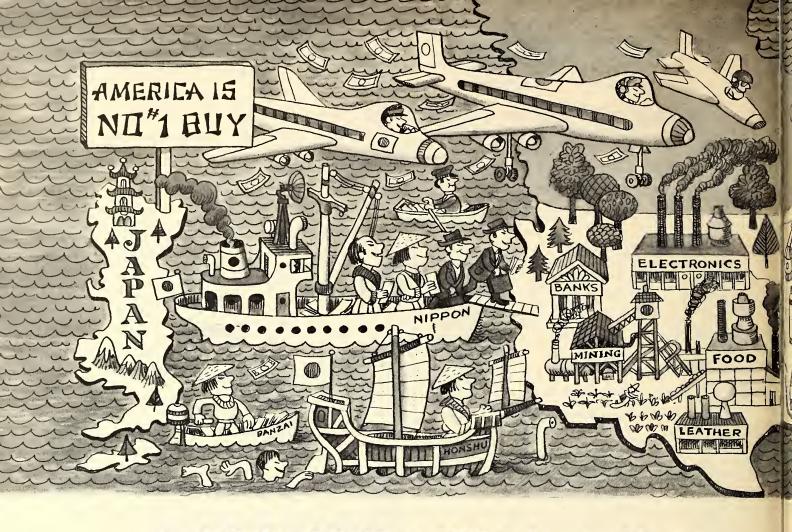
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THE GROWING FOREIGN OWNERSHIP

By THOMAS WEYR

T WAS LESS than ten years ago that the French economist, J. J. Servan-Schreiber, was screaming that American industry was buying up Europe so fast that our firms would soon own the Continent. At the same time. American labor was bitterly noting that our industry was taking its operations and its jobs overseas, leaving less work for American labor here. To make matters worse, even for those who usually think little about the jargon of economists, not only was there a "flight of American capital" abroad, but foreign-made goods (such as Italian shoes and you name a bigger list) were outselling our own products on the American market, causing numerous shutdowns of old, established businesses here.

Phrases like "the flight of capital" and "imbalance of trade" take on real meaning under such conditions, while other phrases, such as "buy American" take on less. Should you buy one of Buick's Opels to support

A look at the recent turnabout in who owns what, where, since the invasion of foreign capital here.

American labor when it is made by German labor? It took a wise man to know what an American product was then—and it takes a wiser one now.

When he first started devaluing the American overseas dollar, President Nixon said that it would arrest "the flight of capital" and result in American firms investing more in operations and jobs here. He also said it ought to attract foreign firms to do the same, and thus put new life in our economy.

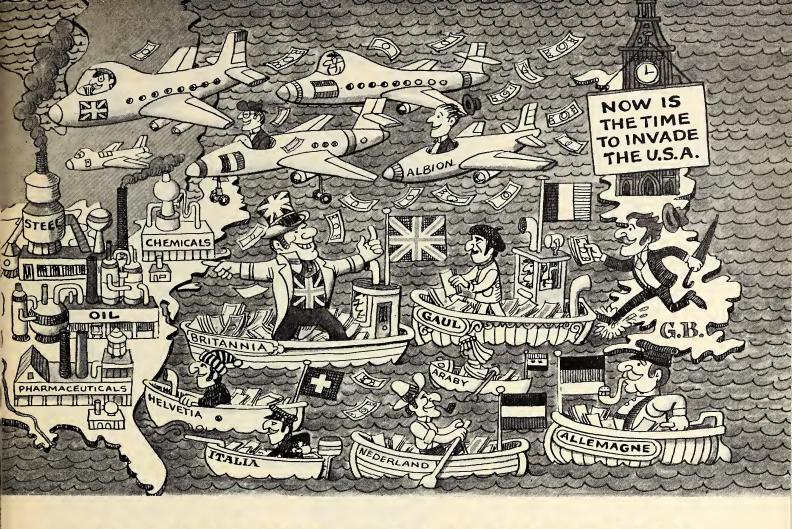
Today, you wouldn't believe how effectively it has persuaded foreign firms to invest in factories and business operations in the U.S. If anything, they have appreciated more than our own people how the changed dollar has made investment in America a Good Thing.

In the current depressed Wall Street market, many a foreign firm has been buying up control of U.S.

DRAWINGS BY JAMES FLORA

firms by offering much more for their stocks than you can get in the stock market. Increasingly, the most familiar old American products and services are now "made in America" but by foreign owners. And, of course, the new flood of foreign investment here is bringing back millions and millions of the dollars whose flight we bemoaned such a short time ago.

Even the conservative British are in the act. It was the British-American Tobacco Co. which recently got control of the Gimbels' chain of department stores for \$200 million. Nestle of Switzerland paid Litton Industries \$100 million for the Stouffer food business. Saint-Gobain of France has shelled out \$37 million to buy Certainteed. In the Carolinas, a host of foreign firms are erecting manufacturing plants of all sorts. Two British firms fought it out to buy Beech-Nut baby food from Squibb. J. Lyons beat out Cavenham Ltd.,



OF AMERICAN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

with a \$55 million offer. Cavenham got back by buying 51% of Grand Union Co., of Paterson, N.J., our tenth largest supermarket chain. Cavenham had no qualms in offering \$19 each for 3.2 million shares of Grand Union stock, far above what the shareholders could get in the open market.

The pace of all this, as you'll see, is only accelerating today. Let's backtrack and watch it happen in more detail.

Back in the fifties and sixties, American corporations went on a buying and investment spree overseas. By the time our overseas dollar collapsed in 1971, the total value of U.S. investments in other countries amounted to \$95 billion.

All during those years our government had tried to get dollars back by interesting foreigners in investing their money in this country, either through buying into existing companies, or—better still from our point of view—building new plants and other facilities that would provide jobs for American workers. But Euro-

pe was cautious, Japan even more so.

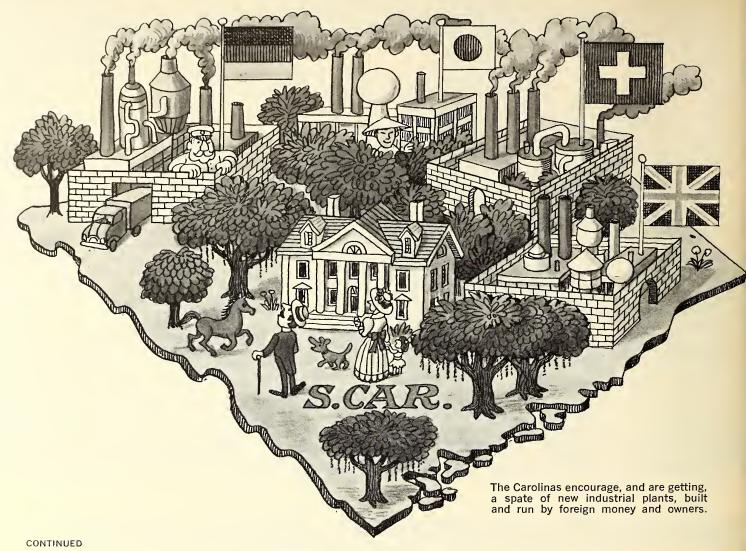
For one thing the dollar was expensive. By converting their own money into dollars to invest here, they'd start with a disadvantage. Until the 1960's, West German businessmen had to pay 4.20 of their marks to buy one U.S. dollar; the Swiss 4.32 francs; the French 500 and more old francs (or better than 5 new francs after de Gaulle knocked off the zeros); and the Italians more than 600 lira. To give you some idea of what that kind of money was worth: it would buy a three-course lunch and a glass of beer or wine in any one of these countries. But exchanged for a dollar it would do no such thing here.

In fact, our money was so expensive in the 1950's that Heinz Nordhoff, then president of Volkswagen, got cold feet and pulled back from investing the millions it would have cost him to build an assembly plant for his VW beetles (and perhaps later a manufacturing operation) in New Jersey. Nordhoff had gone so far as to take an option on a plant site. Volkswagen has rued his decision to

withdraw ever since, though at the time it seemed the prudent thing to do.

Of course, there were foreign investments here all along. In 1960, they totaled \$6.9 billion, which sounds like a comfortable amount until you compare it with \$95 billion that our firms were soon to have invested abroad. The bulk of the \$6.9 billion invested here was put up by old hands-Britain, Canada, Holland and Switzerland. Japan and West Germany, newcomers to the big time since WW2, did not have one-fifth of a billion invested here between them. Remembering that we had confiscated their property in WW2 they were leery, though our officials said that confiscation was a normal risk of international business that our firms took every day-and sometimes lost.

By 1967, foreign investments here had risen by one half, to well over \$9 billion. This was still peanuts compared to our operations abroad—and more than two-thirds of the increase came from the same big four—the



The growing foreign ownership of American business and industry

British, Canadians, Dutch and Swiss. Then, in the late 1960's, the structure of foreign investments began to change. The growth rate quickened perceptibly, while money came from new as well as traditional sources. By 1970, foreign investments here had climbed to \$13.2 billion. Then the monetary crisis in 1971 paralyzed most international finance and slowed the inflow.

But in 1972, with a cheaper dollar, foreign investors began to wake up to the new potentials of the American market. The book value of foreign investments rose by \$708 million in one year. That, however, was just a trickle—less, it would turn out, than flooded into the U.S. in just the third quarter of 1973 when the total was \$720 million. In fact, our government now estimates that when they've been tallied up by midsummer 1974, foreign investments here for all of 1973 will certainly top \$3 billion, perhaps by a substantial margin.

That would put the value of foreign investments in the United States at \$17.5 billion. Nor do officials in Washington expect any slowdown in this flow of foreign money in 1974. If anything, they expect higher investment totals, despite the energy crisis and mutterings of a business recession.

How come? First, because we are less dependent on Mideast oil; second, because our economy has the kind of basic, robust health that can snap back more quickly from even the severest of temporary illnesses than the newer and more fragile economies of Europe and Japan, and third, because our money and the shares in our major companies are suddenly cheap, and therefore good buys.

All this took a while to sink in. Everybody knew the dollar had been worth too much in terms of other currencies and ought to be devalued. But the dollar had become such an international standard, *the* medium of exchange, that literally nobody knew how to react when in August 1971 President Nixon stopped giving Fort Knox gold for overseas dollars, and shaved 10% of the dollar's value in relation to other major world cur-

rencies. For a while there was panic. Then, gradually, the world realized that the dollar—and the U.S. economy—were wildly undervalued.

That point was driven home hardest when the dollar was in its worst trouble ever. In February of last year it was devalued again and left to "float" against other currencies. That meant that our Federal Reserve Board and the European and Japanese Central Banks no longer stepped in to buy dollars and thus shore up their value against the attacks of currency speculators. These speculators dumped dollars to buy German marks or Swiss francs in the hope that sooner or later those currencies would appreciate in value against the dollar. In other words, they bet that the dollar would be worth less, the mark worth more.

For a while it seemed that even the float wouldn't work. At one point last May the dollar sold for 2.21 West German marks, just about half what VW boss Nordhoff had to pay for it back in the mid-1950's. Thus the German's could have built their New Jersey as-

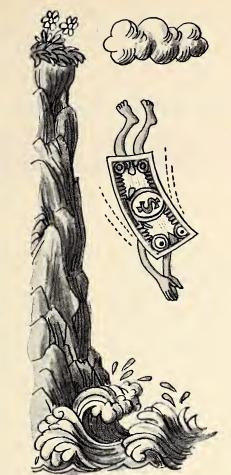
sembly plant in 1973 for half of what it would have cost them in the 1950's. As irony would have it, while the dollar bumped bottom VW was in trouble. The beetlemakers didn't have the surplus cash to invest in a stateside production facility.

But just about everybody else in Europe, Japan and the Arab countries did, or thought he did. On June 16, 1973, the influential London weekly, The Economist, gleefully told its readers, "Now is the time to invade the United States." Wall Street, the weekly wrote, "seems a snap. For a European buying in devalued dollars it is a give away.... British industry, usually the most timorous overseas investors, have suddenly appreciated the song for which American assets can be picked up."

The magazine cited the British-American Tobacco Company's purchase of Gimbels'; Peninsular and Oriental's \$110 million negotiations to buy a 50% interest in Zapata Naess, a Houston-based shipping company (P & O is a major British shipper); and Lloyd bank's agreement to buy the First Western Bank of California for \$115 million, as examples of new British interest in establishing economic beachheads in their former colonies.

A month later, The Economist put the changed situation even more bluntly in a story headlined "A Good Time to Buy America."

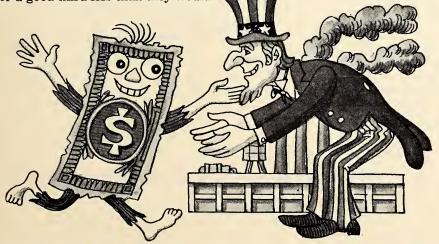
"The plums of American industry have never looked so cheap to outsiders," it wrote. "The fall of the dollar and Wall Street together mean that at any time in the past week Volkswagen could have bought General Motors for half what it would have cost just over two years ago" (provided VW had the cash, which it didn't). West German marks, The Economist continued, "will buy real assets in American industry today for a good third less than they would



The dive in the value of the overseas dollar lets foreign money buy more here.

have cost two years ago, yen will buy them for a good quarter less and even pound sterling shows a saving of six per cent."

And once again there was no lack of examples, such as British Chloride Electric's bid for \$20 million worth of a Florida battery-making business, Nestle's purchase of Stouffer, the French takeover of Certainteed.



By bringing home part of the excess of dollars abroad, the new rush of foreign investments here has helped reverse our nagging "balance of payments" deficit.

These are just drops in the bucket. Britain's famous Barclays bank is now putting the finishing touches to a nationwide American banking operation, something the Justice Dept. does not allow even the largest American banks to do. The German Hoechst chemical firm built an artificial fibre plant in South Carolinaone of many German firms attracted to the Carolinas—because it found that total wage costs, including fringes, were 15% lower in South Carolina than in a similar Hoechst plant in Bad Hersfeld, West Germany.

By last fall, the invasion of foreign money resembled a blizzard. Volvo, the Swedish automaker, announced it would build a \$100 million auto assembly plant in Chesapeake, Va. Plans call for the employment of 3,000 American workers and an ultimate output of 100,000 cars a year, once the plant reaches full capacity sometime in 1978. Said Bjoern Ahlstroem, president of Volvo of America: "We combine the advantages of European design and engineering concepts with American techniques of mass production of components and market adaptation." Engines and transmissions will be manufactured in Sweden, then shipped to Virginia and put into Volvo's U.S.-made bodies.

The French Michelin tire company, stymied in efforts to set up a huge production facility in Nova Scotia, announced plans for construction of two tire factories in Anderson and Greenville counties in South Carolina, with investments to top \$200 million for both. (U.S. officials are skeptical of many such announcements but particularly skeptical of this one. But no one can yet be sure if the French will put up the money or not. They have till 1975 to make good on the proposal.)

Nixdorf Computer Ag of Padeborn, West Germany, has begun a \$100 million, seven-year investment program here. The first step was the purchase of Victor Comptometer Corporation's computer division, the second was establishment of a whollyowned U.S. subsidiary, Nixdorf Computer Inc. of Chicago, which markets products that are still imported. Final plans call for assembly, training and manufacturing facilities here.

In late December, German industrialist Willy Korf announced plans to build a \$50 million steel mill to manufacture wire near Beaumont, Tex. Korf purchased 500 acres of land on the east bank of the Neches River and says he'll begin construc-(Continued on page 32)



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question ...

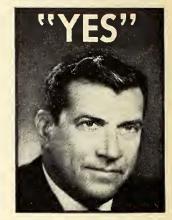
SHOULD CONGRESS DENY

In the name of common sense, why should the taxpayers subsidize strikers so they can get better working conditions and higher pay? Union members have every right to strike, and if union and management reach an agreement through free collective bargaining which benefits the strikers, fine. However, only the striker benefits from his sacrifice to improve his personal situation, so the taxpayer should not have to help pay the bill.

Most people do not realize a man can own a debtfree \$50,000 house, two cars and a boat and still qualify for food stamps if he is on strike. This is due to the \$1,500 liquid asset limitation under which anyone who is unemployed and claims to have no more than \$1,500 cash or liquid assets (stocks and bonds) can get food stamps regardless of his actual net worth. Furthermore, when a large company goes on strike and there is a tremendous influx of strikers applying for food stamps, the welfare agency responsible does not have the manpower to verify the eligibility of the strikers. Another requirement which could ban food stamps to strikers, but does not work, is work registration. To get food stamps a man must register for work, but he may refuse work not in his general field. Besides, what employer would hire a man on strike who will probably go back to his original job in a matter of days or weeks?

The essence of collective bargaining is to bring labor and management together to negotiate. There is pressure on management because the business is losing profits and going into debt while closed down. There is pressure on labor because the people are not drawing their wages and have to depend on the union to provide for their needs. When government gives strikers food stamps, keeping them from needing to return to work, the balance needed to maintain true collective bargaining is destroyed.

The rhetorical question is asked, "Would you deny a hungry child food?" Actually, by giving food stamps to strikers, we deny aid to the poor for whom the program was intended. We cannot afford to provide for the needy families who cannot adequately help themselves because part of the limited money available for food stamps is going to strikers.



Rep. William L. Dickinson (R-Ala.)

Another argument: government subsidizes business in a strike by letting business deduct losses from its income tax; therefore, government should subsidize strikers. What absurd logic. Business can deduct losses from profits just as individuals with unusual medical expenses can deduct these against their taxable income. This is not a subsidy.

I do not want innocent people to starve. I simply believe to protect collective bargaining and thereby free enterprise, unions rather than the public must support strikers. Therefore, the present policy of issuing food stamps to strikers should be abolished.

Wil Dickmon

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

STRIKERS FEDERAL FOOD STAMPS?



Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.)

helped eliminate the shame of hunger and malnutrition, assisting millions of Americans and their families with inadequate incomes. The program has helped the elderly, handicapped and disabled, along with millions of growing children.

Except for the most destitute, food stamps are not given away free to participants in the pro-

gram. They are purchased by households at a discount, based on family size and income. The program is nondiscriminatory, but some people wish to deny food stamps to American workers and their families because of involvement in a temporary work stoppage—a strike.

Under present law, a worker on strike cannot qualify for food stamps if he or his family have adequate assets or income. The law also requires all able-bodied applicants to accept work or work training.

It is proposed that food stamps be denied strikers even though a work stoppage may be beyond the control of an individual worker. An authorized strike requires a vote of the workers. Those who vote against the strike would suffer the same food stamp ban as those who vote for it. Certainly the families and children would be innocent victims, regardless of the circumstances.

Strikes are legal in this country and strikers must meet the same asset and income tests of all other participants in the program. But it is suggested that

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him.

strikers and every member of their households, even children, be denied the benefits of food stamps. Even the unfortunate families of those convicted of crimes are now eligible for food stamps.

People on strike are not criminals and they are not usually dependent on welfare. They are by definition workers. They pay taxes and they support their own families.

It seems outrageous that, when the circumstances of an industrial dispute place them in need, they should be singled out and denied help that their government provides to any other American in similar need.

Those who would deny food stamps to strikers say the government should be neutral. But the company being struck is not denied government contracts and loans. Tax laws permit a generous write-off of strike losses. Why should government "neutrality" be so one-sided?

I am deeply concerned about attempts to directly involve the federal government in discriminating against individuals and their families solely on the basis of their involvement in an activity that is fully permitted by law.

The Congress has wisely rejected this unfair attack on millions of our most law-abiding and productive citizens. Our great American tradition of fair play requires no less.

Thomas S. Foley

IN A

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for April the arguments in PRO & CON: Should Congress Deny Strikers Federal Food Stamps?

IN MY OPINION THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS:

YES NO

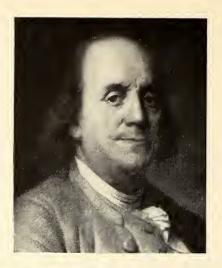
SIGNED _

ADDRESS ____

TOWN

STATE_

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, SCIENTIST

Simply as a scientist, Old Ben's achievements are almost beyond our belief as the works of one man.

By HARVEY ARDMAN

HO DISCOVERED that storms are made up of circular low pressure areas? Ben Franklin.

Who spotted and made the first chart of the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic? Ben you-know-who.

Who developed the first efficient home heating system? B.F.

Bifocal eyeglasses? Old Ben.

Who designed swim fins as a boy? The guy that the Bonhomme Richard was named for-B. Franklin, alias Poor Richard.

Who identified and provided our present names for positive and negative electricity? Aw, who else?

Who dramatically demonstrated that lime is an important fertilizer, that white reflects and black absorbs heat, that different materials conduct heat differently, and that one ant can lead another to food? Yep. The same guy who invented the lightning rod, organized the Philadelphia fire department, established the colonial American postal system, talked France into fighting for us in the Revolution, organized John Paul Jones' naval escapades against Britain, talked England into the kind of peace treaty we wanted and at an advanced age made love to several Parisian dolls at the same time.

Though Benjamin Franklin was always thinking about scientific things,

he devoted only seven years of his life solely to science. Throughout his life, however, he substantially advanced man's knowledge and/or uses of electricity, weather forecasting, thermodynamics, geology, biology, physics, chemistry, botany, astronomy, navigation, farming, medicine, optics, hygiene, earthquake and earth science, oceanography and the study of fossils. In addition, he invented numerous gadgets and gave them to the public.

Old Ben always seems like 20 great men, since he was also a printer, a publisher for 25 years (of his own writings), America's Postmaster General, a civic leader in all things, Ambassador to France, a Revolutionary War Peace Commissioner, a social animal, a lover boy and a tire-

less letter-writer.

Here we are taking a closer look at the scientist among all these Franklins. Well we might. In Europe, he was "the Einstein" of his day. Like Einstein, he flunked grammar-school arithmetic. Like Edison, he was a dropout and a runaway-from Boston to Philadelphia.

As a boy he worked out contraptions that are the grandparents of today's swim fins. In 1724, aged 18, he sailed to London to buy printing equipment. He noticed that part of

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM BETTMANN ARCHIVE, FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, GRANGER COLLECTION AND U.S. WEATHER SERVICE

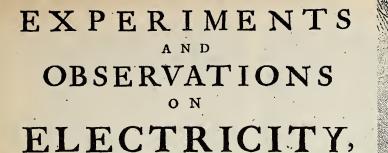
the ocean was darker and smoother than the rest. Everyone but the Captain and the First Mate believed him. He had identified the Gulf Stream's North Atlantic course, and before he died he made the discovery useful.

In 1730 and 1732, he shared with readers of his Pennsylvania Gazette some original observations on the northern lights and earthquakes. In 1739, he set out to improve colonial fireplaces that sent most of their heat up the chimney, yet belched smoke into the rooms. He devised the Franklin stove, with a better draft for smoke, but with an air box and vents which threw a great deal of heat into a room. He put one in his own home and reported that he got twice the heat from a quarter of the wood he had previously burned. This invention was based on the most advanced concepts of heat conservation, radiation, convection and conduction.

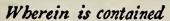
When offered a patent and monopoly on the Franklin stove, he refused, saying that as we all use the inventions of others we should freely let others use ours. Soon the stove was in use in thousands of colonial homes.

A few years later, he wrote a pamphlet called "A Proposal for Promoting Useful Knowledge," and followed that up by organizing America's first scientific organization, The American Philosophical Society. In those days they used the word "philosophy" as we use "science."

Franklin's day, everyone "knew" that a storm came from the direction of the wind. In October 1743, Franklin went out to watch an





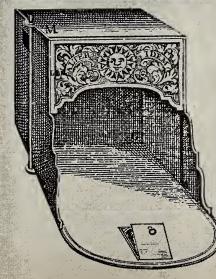


The Lunations, Eclipses, Judgment of the Weather, Spring Tides, Planets Motions & mutual Aspects, Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, Length of Days, Time of High Water, Fairs, Courts, and observable Days.

Fitted to the Latitude of Forty Degrees, and a Meridian of Five Hows Well from London, but may without sensible Error, serve all the adjacent Places, even from Newfoundland to South. Carolina

By RICHARD SAUNDERS, Philom.

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed and fold by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing. Office near the Market



OBSERVATIONS

CAUSES AND CURE

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, LLD. F.R.S.

FRESIDENT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, &c.

LETTER TO DR. INGEN-HOUSZ, PHYSICIAN TO THE EMPEROR, AT VIENNA.

ILLUSTRATED BY A COPPER-PLATE.

THE SECOND EDITION.



PHILADELPHIA PRINTED:

EURLINGTON-HOUSE, IN PICCADILLY; AND J. SEWELL, IN CORNHILL.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

Benjamin Franklin, Scientist

eclipse of the moon in Philadelphia, but a violent northeast storm arose and obscured it. Reading a few days later in a Boston paper that Bostonians had seen the eclipse and gotten the storm later, his quick mind asked: "How come they got the storm later than we did? It came from there, didn't it?" He wrote to his brother in Boston and to friends in other colonies for facts about the storm, and discovered that the storm had moved toward the northeast, though it blew from that quarter.

With no weather maps in existence, Franklin then wrote a true description of many storms in northeastern United States, and a true description of low pressure areas anywhere. He aptly described how a slowly moving low pressure system over the Gulf of Mexico, where warm air might be rising, would suck in surface air from the northeast, so that a northeast rain or snow in Philadelphia was part of a storm located to the southwest. He likened such a thing to a stove sucking warm air from a room up its chimney. This was the world's first true description of the cyclonic nature of storms.

Either in the summer of 1743 or 1746, Benjamin Franklin came across the phenomenon of electricity.

The occasion was a performance in Boston by one Dr. Archibald Spencer, who had an "electrical act" at the time. The most spectacular moment in his act came when he hung a boy in the air by silk cords and pulled sparks from his nose and ears.

In those days, electricity was of no known scientific importance. Its main use was to amuse or startle. The Abbé Nollet, "electrician" of the French court, had pulled off the best trick so far, lining up 700 monks in front of King Louis XV, connecting them by wire to a conductor at one end and a Leyden jar full of electricity at the other. The king was charmed when Nollet completed the circuit and all of the monks jumped into the air simultaneously.

Franklin bought Spencer's entire apparatus. He asked a London friend, Peter Collinson, to send more equipment. Franklin then set up an electrical laboratory in his home, building it around such common items as a salt shaker, a vinegar bottle, a pump handle and the gold in the binding of a book. At first, he did nothing more than a few tricks, though these were more than enough to attract curious crowds.

By March 1747, he wrote Collin-

son: "What with making [electrical] experiments when I can be alone, and repeating them to my friends and acquaintances . . . I have during some months past had little leisure for anything else."

One time, when a crowd of gawkers surrounded his home in hopes of seeing some electrical miracle, Franklin electrified his iron fence with a weak charge. From that moment on, onlookers maintained a healthy distance between themselves and the redoubtable electrician.

1748 was probably one of the busiest years in Franklin's life. He was operating a printing business; publishing the Pennsylvania Gazette and Poor Richard's Almanack; organizing a 10,000-man militia to protect Philadelphia against a possible French and/or Spanish attack; and

He retired, he wrote, "to read, study, make experiments and converse at large with such ingenious and worthy Men as are pleas'd to honor me with their Friendship... on such Points as may produce something for the common Benefit of Mankind, uninterrupted by the little Cares & Fatigues of Business." Many a man says something like this upon retirement, then winds up sitting around the house. Not Franklin. He poured his energies into the study of electricity, and soon discovered how dangerous a plaything it could be.

He was demonstrating how electricity could kill a turkey, using two large Leyden jars with 40 times the usual charge, when he was momentarily distracted by conversation. He accidentally touched the positive and negative pole of the jars. The way





Franklin never crossed the Atlantic without taking the ocean's temperature en route (left). At right, the map of the Gulf Stream he charted to aid shipping.

conducting countless electrical experiments.

Still, he had time to write a Swedish botanist about an experiment he'd made to see if ants could communicate with each other—in which an ant that had traveled the route somehow directed other ants into a jar of molasses down a string from the ceiling.

That same year, Franklin bought a farm in New Jersey and began experiments in scientific farming. To convince farmers to use lime as a fertilizer, he wrote on bare soil in plaster of Paris (a form of lime): "This field has been plastered." The writing was soon washed away, but when spring came the message reappeared—in grass lusher and darker than the rest.

In mid-1748, at the age of 42 (Patrick Henry was 12, George Washington 16), Franklin retired. By then, he'd invested in numerous businesses from New England to the Caribbean and had a secure income.

Franklin described it, there was great flash and a crack as loud as a pistol. "... I then felt what I know not well how to describe; a universal blow throughout my whole body . . . which seemed within as well as without; after which the first thing I took notice of was a violent shaking of my whole body... That part of my hand and fingers which held the chain was left white . . . and remained so eight to ten minutes after, feeling like dead flesh; and I had a numbness in my arms and the back of my neck which continued till the next morning but wore off . . . I am ashamed to have been guilty of so notorious a blunder. . . .'

In his laboratory, Franklin made discovery after discovery. During the next few years, he found out that there were two types of electricity, positive and negative (he gave us those terms). He studied the Leyden jar and figured out how to vastly improve it, inventing the electric bat-



Franklin at keyboard of his "armonica." Great composers wrote music for it.

tery (his term). He figured out which substances would conduct (his term) electricity and which would not. He figured out how to charge (his term) a conductor with electricity, then get it to discharge (also his term).

Franklin was sure—as no one had yet been—that lightning was just a big electric spark. In 1750, he wrote Collinson outlining an experiment. He proposed building a metal sentry box on top of a church steeple. During a thunderstorm, he thought, lightning would strike the box. A man inside, standing on an insulated platform, would make sparks at his fingertips. That would be proof positive.

In 1751, Collinson published Franklin's letters on electricity. The book was soon translated into French. A French scientist named D'Alibard read it and wanted to try the experiment, but without endangering a man. In May 1752, he erected a 40-foot tower on three insulating glass bottles. Lightning hit the tower and an attached Leyden jar was immediately charged. And so Franklin's thesis was proved. Soon after, Franklin invented the lightning rod, whose use quickly spread throughout America and Europe.

The tale of Franklin drawing sparks from a kite in a thunderstorm is far more familiar. Evidently, Franklin did fly that kite in Philadelphia, probably a month later, in June 1752—before he heard of D'Alibard's success. He was lucky to survive the kite experiment. A year later, a Swedish scientist was electrocuted while trying to duplicate it.

Franklin never said he'd done it, though he described how to conduct the experiment in detail. British scientist Joseph Priestley said Ben



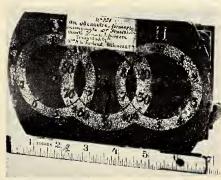
An experimental electric generator that Franklin built.



Hurricane Carla, 1961. Such storm patterns were first correctly conceived by Franklin in 1743.



Franklin setting forth the principles of his optical invention, bifocal glasses.



His mileage recorder for a cart wheel, ancestor of speedometer, odometer.

flew the kite and D'Alibard credited Franklin as the originator of his own experiment. Priestley was a close friend of Franklin.

Franklin had already proved by experiment that electricity would rush to earth if "grounded," and would discharge through a sharp point more readily than through a "blunt" surface. The lightning rod was nothing but a sharply pointed metal rod, grounded and mounted on a building to make lightning "select" it over the "blunt" building. Since a sharp point would "attract" a lesser charge than a "blunt" surface would, the rod could also drain a thunder-cloud's electric potential—often invisibly—before it could build up a massive enough charge to leap to a "blunt" surface.

The formerly obscure American printer was soon world renowned as the tamer of lightning, the master of electricity. Says Carl Van Doren, one of Franklin's biographers, "He found electricity a curiosity and left it a science."

In December 1752, just after founding the first fire insurance company in Philadelphia, Franklin took a few moments off to invent a medical device, a flexible catheter, for his brother John, who was suffering from a bladder ailment.

By 1753, had there been a Nobel Prize Franklin would have gotten it. Harvard, Yale and William and Mary granted him M.A.'s and the British Royal Society awarded him the Copley Medal. Eventually, Franklin became a member of learned societies in Philadelphia, London, Edinburgh, Gottingen, Rotterdam, Paris, Boston, Padua and Turin. The Royal Society made him a lifetime member without fee, the single such exception.

On Aug. 10, 1753, Franklin's honors took on a more tangible form. The British government appointed him Deputy Postmaster General for America.

Aware that he would now have to (Continued on page 38)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

A Few Words on Patriotism

By Robert E. L. Eaton, National Commander, The American Legion





Having spent a good part of my life in the service of the United States, I accepted the office of National Commander with a conviction that I had a special obligation to contribute to a resurgence of patriotism. Although patriotism has many outward forms of expression, it is basically an inward, personal feeling. In the simplest terms, it is love of country—and no one has yet devised a gauge for measuring the depth or breadth of such a personal feeling.

Even though I have often spoken publicly of the need for rekindling the flame of patriotism, criticism of a decline in patriotism is not apt to provide the spark to light that flame. (The wife who complains, "You don't love me any more," is doing little to reestablish marital ardor.)

It could be that the people of the United States generally are as patriotic as they ever were, but that modern sophistication has made them reluctant to display their feelings. Certainly all of us took pride in the conduct and statements of the Vietnam prisoners of war upon their release. At the height of the public clamor over the Vietnam conflict, the young Americans who were called upon to serve, with the exception of a tiny but much-publicized few, did serve and served well. Indignation at wrongdoing in high places would not be so intense were it not for the fact that we still believe our country is deserving of the best from its public servants.

But even if Americans may still nourish inwardly a deep feeling of love and respect for their country, a lapse in the observance of the outward forms of patriotism is a grievous disservice to young people. They must judge us and base their opinions on what we do. Proper display of the flag, observance of patriotic holidays, verbal respect for the nation and its traditions are ways by which young America

learns that patriotism is a prideful thing that can and should be openly expressed. Of course, as all of our religions teach us, ritual without the inward spirit is empty and meaningless, and there may be times when a too rigid attitude on the technicalities of flag display can have a reverse effect. Outright disrespect of our national symbol is another thing.

The great contribution which The American Legion can and should make is through a melding of the practice of true Americanism with dignified public patriotic observances. We cannot ignore the genuine ills which beset and, at times, divide our country. Our ability to face those ills squarely and to resolve them in accordance with the basic precepts of American democracy is in itself a measure of our patriotism. Our candor in acknowledging our national shortcomings and our sincerity in seeking solutions within boundaries of tolerance and human dignity will give substance to the forms of patriotism which we practice.

Within the coming months, American Legion Posts, and we as individual citizens, will have an opportunity to take part in important patriotic events—Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day and Veterans Day. The American flags which decorate our streets, line the entrances to our cemeteries and wave from our homes speak for themselves to our fellow citizens and to the younger generation. What we actually do in terms of genuine service for our communities, our fellow veterans, the youth of this land, and our troubled nation will speak with an even deeper meaning.

Robert G. T. Easton

VETERANS A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

APRIL 1974

INCREASE IN G. I. EDUCATION BENEFITS PASSES HOUSE AND GOES TO SENATE:

At presstime the House passed 382-0 a bill to increase veterans education allowances by 13.6%... The bill, HR12628, also extends training periods from eight to ten years and expands the Veterans Administration workstudy program by increasing the number of students helped, the money they may earn and the number of hours they may work... Among other things, the bill would liberalize the eligibility requirements for vocational rehabilitation training and establish a "Vietnam Era Veterans Communications Center" within the VA composed of Vietnam era VA employees... The bill would increase educational assistance benefit payments for a single veteran from \$220 per month to \$250; for a vet with one dependent from \$261 to \$297: for a vet with two dependents from \$298 to \$339 and \$20 extra for each dependent above two... The bill now goes to the Senate where a similar bill calling for a 23% increase and a student loan program is being considered... HR12628 falls short of what the Legion has been recommending but it does contain a number of necessary improvements in the G.I. education program.

CONGRESS MAY CONSIDER INCREASE IN SERVICE-CONNECTED COMPENSATION SOON:

With the veterans education benefits bill on its way to the Senate, the next item presumably on the House Veterans Affairs Committee agenda would be to provide costof-living increases in veterans serviceconnected compensation and DIC to widows and children of veterans who die from serviceconnected causes... The last increase in this program was back in August of 1972... Some 2.2 million service-disabled veterans receive compensation... The Legion is seeking an increase in the monthly payment for 100% service-connected disability from \$495 to \$600 with corresponding boosts for lesser ratings...Also sought are rate increases in disability and indemnity compensation for widows and children ... Further, the Legion recommends that DIC be paid in cases where the veteran's death from natural causes follows a rating of permanent and total service-connected disability for ten or more consecutive years.

The Veterans Affairs Committees of both Houses have indicated hearings will be scheduled very soon.

LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE RELIEF FOR 2ND-CLASS NON-PROFIT PUBLICATION **MAILERS STILL PENDING IN CONGRESS:**

As Veterans Newsletter went to press. legislation to provide long-term relief from excessive postal rates for The American Legion Magazine and other non-profit secondclass mailers was still pending in Congress... At the same time an additional 38.6% increase in second-class rates scheduled to take effect in January but postponed until March was beginning to add to an already critical situation for non-profit mailers... In fact, scheduled increases for all classes of mail in March affect Legion organizations in every facet of their operations...The Legion is seeking an extension in secondclass rates of the present phase-in period to 20 years, a freeze on rates for publications of less than 250,000 mailings and abolition of the per-piece charge... In March that per-piece charge went from 1.5¢ to 2.7¢ per copy mailed ...

Historically, Congress has provided preferential mail rates for non-profit publications...Existing and proposed rates will wipe out the gap between non-profit and profit publications thus discriminating against a class of publications <u>least</u> able to absorb increases in costs... The purpose of non-profit publications—by and largeis to disseminate news and useful information in the public interest rather than accumulate profits...When non-profit publication costs get so high and the gap between their mailing rates and those of profit publications narrows to the point of being meaningless, the non-profit publications must disappear from the scene... Congress has the power to intervene in this situation and reassert its policy of preferential treatment to qualified non-profit mailers for the public interest.

U.S. FLAG CODE RESOLUTION STALLED IN SENATE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE:

Each year, for well over a decade, a large number of resolutions calling for revision of the U.S. Flag Code are adopted by various departments of the Legion all over the nation... Time and again, the Legion's Nat'l Americanism Commission and Nat'l Executive Committee have responded to these resolutions and called upon Congress to take up the question of updating the Flag Code and creating a U.S. Flag Commission...Our national

VETERANS NEWSLETTER

symbol has so many confusing circumstances surrounding it that even informed Legionnaires and military men—not to mention the general public—are often in error as to how to honor the flag... Indeed, various manufacturers of novelty goods—both in the U.S. and abroad—make and sell their products with impunity using the American Flag as a casual design motif...Instead of being a revered symbol, it is looked upon as a "pop" object...The items range from pants-seat iron-on patches to sleeping bags...At presstime an American Legion Resolution to revise the Flag Code is stalled in a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee... If enough Legionnaires write to that subcommittee, perhaps it will feel impelled to recommend S.J. Res. 91 to the full Judiciary Committee to permit it to be favorably reported and considered by the whole Senate... A letter to your own Senator might also generate some movement.

LEGION URGES CONGRESS TO PUSH FOR INFORMATION ON VIETNAM WAR MIA'S

In a recent statement to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Nat'l Cmdr Robert E.L. Eaton said there was not enough action and progress being made to force North Vietnam and the Viet Cong to live up to the terms of the agreement which ended U.S. participation in the Vietnam War...He noted that over 1,200 Americans are still listed as missing in action and that the Legion would "do whatever lies within our power to assist the National League of Families and other concerned groups to step up the pressure on Hanoi"...

A current Legion mandate urges the government to bring political and economic pressure to bear upon the U.S.S.R. and Communist China to force North Vietnam to carry out its international responsibilities under the terms of the Paris agreement.

Said Cmdr Eaton: "We must insist, publicly and continuously, that the U.S. make constant and strong efforts to obtain our rights under the Paris agreement."...He urged the Senate Committee to withhold its approval from any agreements that would establish commercial or diplomatic relations with North Vietnam...

SOUTH DAKOTA, KENTUCKY, MONTANA TO SWITCH VETERAN'S DAY TO NOV. 11:

South Dakota, Kentucky and Montana are the latest states to switch Veterans Day back to Nov. 11...They are Nos. 35, 36 and 37 in a long list of states to reverse the Congressional action of 1968 which had moved the observance to the fourth Monday in October...In addition to the states which did change their laws, several other states have memorialized Congress to move the day back to its traditional date...At press time, legislation was still pending in Congress.

LEGIONNAIRES URGED TO PARTICIPATE IN LOCAL MANPOWER PLANNING COUNCILS:

One of the last laws enacted in 1973 was the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (PL93-203)...Designed to up-date manpower programs and provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed and under-employed persons through the revenue-sharing process, this particular law gives preference only to veterans who served on or after Aug. 5, 1964 in Korea or Indochina.

However, another purpose of the law is to allow flexibility of manpower programs to fit local needs... Based on the theory that no one should know employment needs of local veterans better than local Legionnaires and their State and local Veterans Employment Representatives, the Legion's Economic Division urges Legionnaires to make every effort to get appointed to state and local employment planning councils... This will help ensure that unemployed veterans get employment and/or job training opportunities whether they are Vietnam era veterans or veterans of earlier wars...An older veteran with outmoded skills and family obligations needs a job or retraining as much as anyone.

SENATE RESOLUTION URGES AWARD OF PURPLE HEART TO SERVICEMEN BURIED AT ARLINGTON TOMB OF THE UNKNOWNS:

A Senate Resolution to award the Purple Heart Medal posthumously to members of the Armed Forces interred in the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery has been supported by the department of the Army...The resolution, introduced by Sen. Vance Hartke, Chmn, Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, is now pending at the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

LEGION BACKS IMPROVED SERVICEMAN'S GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM:

Legion-supported legislation presently pending in Congress would boost Servicemen's Group Life Insurance that may be carried by members of the armed forces from \$15,000 to \$20,000 if adopted...Among other things the bill would also provide full time coverage for members of the Reserves and National Guard along with certain Retired Reserve Members up to age 60.

VETERANS REMINDED TO GET DISCHARGE PAPERS OFFICIALLY RECORDED:

The Military Personnel Records Center Fire in St. Louis last year graphically points up the need for all veterans to get their discharge papers recorded at County Recorders Offices or other official places in the various states. . . A local Legion service officer can tell you where to record it.

NEWS AMERICAN LEGION

APRIL, 1974

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

VA Releases Its Study Of The New Nat'l Cemetery System

Administration to recommend creation of 10 regional cemeteries; transportation may be provided for service-connected burials; grant-in-aid programs could spur state cemetery growth; no change in Arlington burial rules.

President Nixon's Veterans' Message to Congress in January stated that he would soon recommend legislation for the expansion of cemetery space in the newly created National Cemetery System. The recommendations—which grew out of a recent Veterans Administration study of existing national cemeteries and veterans burial programs—point toward the following: (1) providing a veterans cemetery in each of 10 Standard Federal Regions (see map below); (2) providing transportation of remains of service-connected veterans to a regional National Cemetery; (3) encouraging states to develop veterans cemeteries through a grant-in-aid program, and (4) establishing an extension to Arlington National Cemetery in the Washington, D. C.

As directed by the National Cemetery System Act passed last year, the VA study included: (1) criteria to govern the development and operation of the system, including the concept of regional cemeteries; (2) the relationship of the system to other burial benefits provided by federal and state governments to veterans and servicemen; (3) steps to be taken to conform the existing system to recommended criteria; (4) burial and funeral costs in the U. S.; (5) marketing and sales practices of non-federal cemeteries and (6) the future status of Arlington National Cemetery.

Using these guidelines, the VA came up with a set of alternatives which may shed some light on the possible directions any new legislation may take the National Cemetery System in the foresecable future.

To reach its concept of recommending the development of 10 regional national cemeteries, the VA noted that environmental problems and land-use needs of local communities would have to be balanced with the needs of veterans and survivors when the siting and establishment of cemetery areas

is being considered. In recent years by far the most burials in national cemeteries have taken place near large cities. Hence, the larger the city, the more need for a large cemetery. By the same token, the closer the cemetery is to be sited near a large city, the more difficult and costly it will be to acquire proper, well-drained land and construct access roads and other necessities without disrupting nearby communities.

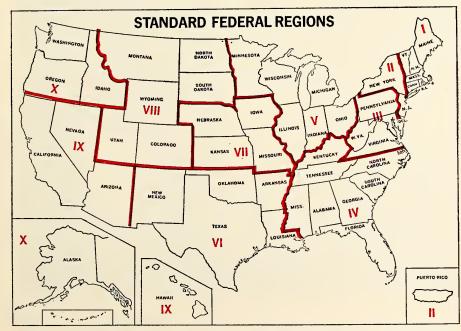
However, it will be difficult and self-defeating not to put new cemeteries near large population centers where the demand would normally be greatest. A recent survey cited by the VA indicated that where residence at time of death was within 50 miles of a veterans cemetery there was a higher percentage of veterans burials but that this usage definitely decreased as the distance from the family residence to the cemetery increased. While this is not the only reason for the decline in veterans

Nat'l Membership Bulletin

As of Mar. 1, national membership in The American Legion for 1974 totaled 2,295,848 as compared to 2,178,070 for the same date in 1973. Already, three departments—North and South Dakota, and Nebraska—have reached their nationally assigned goals. At this point in time the Legion is only 400,936 away from equaling 1973's year-end total of 2,696,784.

cemetery interments it is a strong determining factor when the human needs of survivors are considered. With a large number of national cemeteries already closed to new burials and much of the available space presently located far from where the need is greatest it is expected that the national usage rate would decline.

Under the regional cemetery concept, all veterans would be eligible. However, as the study presently sees it (for cost and other factors) only those who died in service or who had service-connected disabilities would be provided transportation to the regional cemetery of residence jurisdiction. All others would have to pay their own way to the burial grounds. Throughout the survey, the theme "status of service-connection" weighed heavily in the determination of alternatives. The VA



Map shows 10 Standard Federal Regions in which Nat'l cemeteries may be proposed.

Tomb of the Unknowns Awaits Deceased Vietnam Era Serviceman

FRU AN

The National Cemetery System Act of 1973 authorized the interment of the remains of an unknown Vietnam Era deceased serviceman at the Tomb of the Unknowns (shown above) in Arlington National Cemetery. As a perpetual Gift to the Nation, the Legion supplied night-time lighting for the Tomb during its 50th Anniversary Celebration. Current recommendations call for Arlington to remain under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense with presently prevailing burial eligibility rules. An additional national cemetery is recommended for establishment under the VA in the Washington, D.C. Area. New law also authorizes flying of U. S. Flag over nat'l cemeteries 24 hrs a day.

also noted a growing trend toward cremation and cited this as a factor that would have to be considered in national cemetery planning along with possible columbarium* construction. Another suggestion involved the construction of memorial plaque areas, perhaps distant from the actual site of burial but closer to the residence of family for convenience on visitation days.

For needy veterans the VA noted that contract burials could be provided within existing VA burial allowances to the extent that they do not duplicate burial benefits provided through other federally-financed programs, for instance, the Social Security burial allowance. This would mean that families of veterans would get one benefit, not both.

To fill in the gaps between the 10 regional cemeteries the VA would suggest a 50% grant-in-aid program to enable the states to develop their own veterans cemeteries. How the states would react to this would be conjectural at this point.

The VA study also concluded that Arlington National Cemetery should not be included in the VA's jurisdiction but that another national cemetery

should be established in the area to serve the needs of veterans while maintaining the present eligibility requirements for burial at Arlington.

One thing is fairly certain right now in the national cemetery situation. Between 1974 and the year 2,000 the VA estimates some 14 million veterans will pass on. It is not known now how many will eventually desire interment in a national veterans cemetery. But it is equally clear that the presently available developed gravesites (257,623) and the undeveloped gravesites in the VA system (822,472) together could not even remotely come close to handling the problem. As funeral and burial costs go up-along with shrinking land availability where veterans reside-the desire for honorable burial in a national cemetery will increase.

As this was being written, the Legion was studying the VA's survey and would formulate its recommendations at upcoming conferences and meetings.

It should be noted here that in its budget for Fiscal 1975, the VA is sceking funds for the establishment of three new national cemeteries, the sites of which are yet to be determined.

To run the new 103-unit National Cemetery System, the VA selected Rufus H. Wilson as Director. VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson announced his appointment in early February. Mr. Wilson, a 48-year-old career official, was Nat'l Cmdr of the AMVETS in 1954, and belongs to the Legion along with other national veterans organizations as a result of WW2 Marine service in the South Pacific.

VA Administrator Johnson also announced the formation of an Advisory Committee on Cemeteries and Memorials which will make periodic reviews of site selection programs, appropriate memorials and the adequacy of federal burial benefits. Named as Chairman was Admiral John S. McCain, who commanded all U.S. forces in the Pacific from 1968 until 1973. Other members of the committee include former heads of national veterans organizations: Joe L. Matthews, The American Legion; Leslie M. Fry and James E. Van Zandt, the VFW; Meyer Sokolow, the Jewish War Veterans; Cecil W. Stevenson, the DAV; and Stuart J. Satullo, the AMVETS.

Legion Oratory Contests

The Legion's 1974 National High School Oratorical Contest Finals will be held at Lincoln Senior H. S., Sioux Falls, S. D., Thursday, April 25. Here, the four top finalists from four Sectional Contests will divide \$18,000 worth of college scholarships. First place will be worth \$8,000; second place, \$5,000; third place, \$3,000 and fourth place, \$2,000.

Prior to the finals, thousands of high school orators will compete in elimination contests striving to reach the Legion department level. In addition to departmental prizes, a \$500 scholarship from the national Legion organization will go to each department champion who participates in the 12 regional contests. The national organization provides a total of \$44,500 worth of prizes for this program annually out of funds which emanate from The American Legion Life Insurance Trust Fund.

Here are the sites for the Regional Contest to be held April 15: Regional 1, Hartford H. S., White River Junction, Vt.; Regional 2, Belleville H. S., Belleville, N. J.; Regional 3, Legislative Hall, Dover, Del.; Regional 4, Christian Brothers College, Memphis, Tenn.; Regional 5, Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Fla.; Regional 6, Pulaski Heights Middle School, Little Rock, Ark.; Regional 7, Lansing Sexton H. S., Lansing, Mich.; Regional 8, C. E. Donart H. S., Stillwater, Okla.; Regional 9, North H. S., Minneapolis, Minn.; Regional 10, Pomona H. S., Arvada, Colo.; Regional 11, Sheldon H. S., Eugene, Ore.; Regional 12, Flagstaff H. S., Flagstaff, Ariz.

Here are the sites for the Sectional

structure of vaults lined with recesses for urns holding ashes of cremation.

Vietnam Era Veterans Unemployment Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor reports that "the unemployment rate of Vietnam era veterans 20-34 years of age rose nearly 1% to 5.2% in January. Nearly all of the increase was among the more recently discharged veterans (20-24 years), whose unemployment rate jumped from 7.5% to 10.6%. Their rate—highest in more than a year—was again well above that of the young nonveterans (7.2%) after two months of little difference. There was little change over the month in jobless rates for veterans 25-29 (3.6%) and 30-34 (3.1%), nor were these rates essentially different from those of their nonveteran counterparts."

Contests to be held April 22: Sectional A, Barrington H. S., Barrington, R. I.; Sectional B, University of Alabama, University City, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Sectional C, Bismarck Junior College, Bismarck, N. D. and Sectional D, College of Southern Idaho, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Free admission to the public.

VA Gets Naval Hospital

The St. Albans Naval Hospital in Queens, N.Y., will be transferred from the Department of Defense to the Veterans Administration by mid-1974. Depending upon availability of operational and construction funds and medical staffing personnel, the VA's tentative plans call for the activation of 151 nursing home care beds by June 30 with a medical staff of about 327 employees.

By fiscal 1976, tentative plans call for operation of 420 beds (300 nursing home care and 120 intermediate care hospital) with a medical staff of about 550 employees. The VA also expects to activate an ambulatory (non-bed) care program to accommodate an estimated 60,000 veteran-visits per year when fully operational.

The Legion and other veterans organizations along with city government, community groups and Congressional representation all pressed for the transfer.

Post Ceremonial Rifles

Here is the latest information from the Department of the Army on its procedures for donation of ceremonial rifles to Legion posts and similar organizations.

Each post is authorized a maximum of 10 rifles for ceremonial use. The rifles are certified safe to fire blank ammunition only. Currently, the modified Garand, U.S. Caliber .30, M-1 is the only ceremonial weapon authorized for donation. Posts can get unserviceable M-1 rifles exchanged or have lost or destroyed rifles replaced on a one for one basis. The Army will not exchange the #1903 Series for the M-1's.

Requests for rifles must be submitted to the Legion's National Headquarters, P. O. Box 1055 and that request will be forwarded to the U.S. Army Armament Command at Rock Island, Ill., for processing.

Upon receipt of the approved request, the Army will forward to the post donation certificates and instructions concerning payment to cover administrative, modification and packaging costs for preparation of the shipment. A charge of \$13.00 per rifle will be made to cover these costs. Transportation charges are extra.

Posts will be required to complete a Statement of Assurance of Compliance under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and return to the Army. Posts must also execute a Certificate of Storage Security by a responsible post official. Adequate storage security is constituted by a double locking system for stored weapons. This means weapons must be secured to the storage facility by a non-removable, lockable storage rack/container, which in turn must be kept within a locked room, either windowless or with anti-intrusion protection on windows. If the abovementioned certificates are not completed and returned with proper remittance to the Army within 60 days the request for donation will be cancelled.

Rifles will be issued and shipped without slings as "Sensitive Cargo" under protective signature service via REA Express on a commercial bill of lading, collect.

M-1 Rifle Inventor Dies

John C. Garand, the inventor of the M-1 rifle carried and used by millions of servicemen in WW2 and in later conflicts, died at the age of 86 in mid-February not far from the Springfield Armory in Springfield, Mass., where six million of his rifles were manufactured.

Mr. Garand invented the fast-firing, gas-operated, semi-automatic rifle while working at the Armory and was reported to have never received compensation for his efforts other than salary and pension although several times there were movements made in Congress to reward his efforts. The clip-fed, self-loading rifle that Mr.

Headquarters Hotel For 56th Nat'l Convention, Miami Beach



Shown above is the Fontainebleau, National Headquarters Hotel for The American Legion's 56th National Convention at Miami Beach, Fla., Aug. 16-22, 1974. Convention sessions, the Nat'l Cmdr's Banquet and some business meetings will be held there.

DIRECT BILLING DEPT'S

| DIKECT BIL | LING DE | |
|------------|---------|----------|
| | | Member- |
| Department | Posts | ship |
| ALA | . 250 | 30,280 |
| ALASKA | . 28 | 3,879 |
| ARIZ | . 84 | 18,131 |
| ARK | . 251 | 32,376 |
| COLO | . 150 | 19,899 |
| CONN | . 164 | 31,077 |
| DEL | . 34 | 5,092 |
| GA | . 279 | 47,218 |
| IND | . 432 | 124,330 |
| KANS | . 377 | 60,537 |
| KY | . 192 | 29,481 |
| LA | . 275 | 49,389 |
| MAINE | . 188 | 22,363 |
| MD | . 174 | 51,970 |
| MASS | . 404 | 76,407 |
| MICH | . 479 | 73,043 |
| MINN | . 614 | 116,179 |
| MONT | . 129 | 13,101 |
| NEV | . 36 | 3,195 |
| N. M.· | . 85 | 9.666 |
| N. C | . 343 | 46,341 |
| OHIO | . 692 | 127,157 |
| OKLA | | 43,757 |
| ORE | . 157 | 21,897 |
| S. C | | 22,814 |
| TENN | | 48,812 |
| TEXAS | 658 | 74,137 |
| UTAH | . 104 | 6,750 |
| VA | . 230 | 30,065 |
| WASH | | 36,317 |
| W. VA | | 25,234 |
| WIS | | 75,833 |
| WYO | . 62 | 7,716 |
| | | |
| TOTAL | 8,4861 | ,384,443 |
| | | |

Garand patented in 1934 fires about three times faster than the .30 caliber Springfield M-1903 which it replaced in the armed forces.

Direct Billing Report

Beginning with the 1975 membership year 33 departments of The American Legion with 8,486 posts and 1,384,443 members (see box) have already indicated they will participate in the growing national direct billing for membership renewal program.

For 1974, 29 departments with close to 1,000,000 members are already participating. As of presstime these departments were showing an average gain of 523 members each as opposed to an average loss of 578 each for departments not participating. At the same time, some 62% of the direct billing departments were running ahead while about 45% of the non-direct billing departments were running ahead.

Costs for the direct billing program are split 50/50 between National Headquarters and participating department organizations for a first dues notice which is printed and mailed from Nat'l Hq to each member. The member

then pays his dues directly to his own post. Second and third mailing notices can also be arranged by departments, if so desired.

Experience with the program has already proven that direct billing brings in renewal members much faster than previous procedures. However, direct billing in itself is no guarantee of membership growth. But, by relieving post officers of the work of making routine renewals, much more time and effort should be available for work on new members, reinstatements and direct contact with older members. Direct billing also guarantees that outof-town members and those who no longer have a personal contact will have the opportunity to keep up their membership.

Baseball Films Available

Two new 16mm, color and sound baseball films are available from the Legion's Film Library at National Headquarters.

One is a 40 minute roundup of highlights of the 1973 World Series in which the Oakland A's defeated the New York Mets.

The other, entitled "Baseball: The Now Career," is narrated by Chuck Connors, the television star who once was a National League first baseman. During the 30 minute running time of the film, some of baseball's top stars point out the advantage of baseball as a career.

When ordering films, include a \$2.50 service charge and indicate a preferred showing date and two alternate dates. Allow at least 30 days between your order and the preferred date. Write directly to: Film Library, The American Legion, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind., 46206.

Posts may also obtain films from

major league teams in their area or rent them directly from Major League Baseball Film Division, 1650 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10019.

USAR "Community Month"

The United States Army Reserve is celebrating its 66th anniversary in April 1974, and at the same time is marking the sixth straight year in which the Army Reserve will be conducting "Community Month." Since inception, the Community Months have provided a basis for a year-round program of involvement in community activities by Army Reserve Units throughout the nation.

This has produced a better enlistment and retention rate among reservists, improved reserve unit morale, and has brought about a greater public awareness of the Army Reserve's mission as it faces the challenges of the 1970s.

BRIEFLY NOTED

The Lycoming County, Pa., Legion Council has entered into an agreement with the county Civil Air Patrol to sponsor certain squadrons. County Cmdr Lewis Forseman and Maj. Lewis Hunsinger, C.A.P., signed an agreement under which the Council will raise funds "by or for C.A.P. for use only for C.A.P. projects under direction of the Council," and in which it was agreed that any units so sponsored will bear the Legion name, that is, "American Legion Squadron 401, C.A.P." The Legion and the C.A.P. worked closely together during the flood accompanying Hurricane Agnes, in which Lycoming County was possibly the second worst disaster area in Pennsylvania. They also teamed during a search for a South Williamsport girl who was missing for ten days and was found murdered.

Photos of Five Legionnaire Presidents Now Available











Over the years, Legionnaires have written individual requests to this magazine for 8x10 photos of the five Legionnaire Presidents of the United States (Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon) in Legion caps—either for themselves or to frame them for their Post homes. These photos are now generally available in sets of all five for \$4.95 a set from National Emblem

Sales, American Legion Nat'l Hq., PO Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206. Individual photos of any of the Presidents are available at \$1.25 apiece. Specify catalog No. 75101 to order singly or in full sets. Listing appears on page 40 of the recently released 1974 American Legion Emblem catalog's 58-page offering of merchandise of special interest to Legionnaires.



This is one of 168 outdoor advertising signs in West Virginia supporting Legion membershp. This one is near Wellsburg. Dep't Outdoor Advertising chairman George Zanos (right) stands with Past Dep't Vice Commander Carl Yarling.

One of the key goals of the Children and Youth Commission of the Maine Legion and Auxiliary has received strong support from Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis. In a personal message to the opening of the Special Session of the Maine Legislature, Governor Curtis urged the passage of a special tax of two cents per package of cigarettes to raise \$2.8 million in new revenues, to be

used to start up a new state health insurance program to provide financial assistance to families stricken with "catastrophic illness."

The Nassau County (N.Y.) Legion has donated to Kings Park State Hospital a \$4,000 Audio Metric Room to be used in testing and treating the hearing of hospital patients. John Flynn, Chief of Volunteer Services at the hospital, keeps the Legionnaires informed as to the patients' needs. In the photo, standing, L to R, John Tipping, Past County Cmdr; Assemblyman Bob Wertz (4th District, Smithtown), chairman of the



Nassau Co. gift to Kings Park Hospital

Subcommittee on Mental Hygiene; Joe Martini; and Henry Rogalli. Making the presentation is Bill Yonnetti (seated), Nassau County Cmdr. Accepting is Shepherd Nathan, Director, Kings Park State Hospital.

The Dep't of France celebrated its 50th Anniversary with a representation from the U.S. Embassy and French authorities. Nat'l Executive Committeeman James Zulick distributed copies of the story, "How The Legion Got Its Charter," reproduced from The American Legion Magazine (Sept. 1969).

POSTS IN ACTION

Post 98, Rochester, N.Y., designed and paid for five billboards showing the American flag and the "Be Counted Again" theme in its Americanism program.

Post 309, Maple Heights, Ohio, has a pet project. She is just about nine years old and her name is Dreama Sue Hager. She is afflicted with Dawson's Encephalitis, which may have been caused by a case of measles when she was 14 months old. Dreama was stricken about three years ago, can speak only a few words, no sentences at all. She is

| Benefits & Premiums Benefit determined by age at death. Maximum coverage under this Plan is limited to 4 Units. | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Age at death | 4 Units | 3 Units | 2 Units | 1 Unit |
| Through age 29 30.34 35.44 45.54 55.59 60.64 65.69 70.74 75.0ver | \$40,000 32,000 18,000 8,800 4,800 3,200 2,000 1,320 1,000 | \$30,000 24,000 13,500 6,600 3,600 2,400 1,500 990 750 | \$20,000 16,000 9,000 4,400 2,400 1,600 1,000 660 500 | \$10,000 8,000 4,500 2,200 1,200 800 500 330 250 |
| Prorated Premium* | \$64 | \$ \$48 | \$32 | \$16 |

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEGION LIFE INSURANCE PLAN

As a Legion Member in good standing and under age 70, you are eligible to apply for this valuable insurance protection—and now this protection can last your entire lifetime! Simply fill out the Enrollment Card and mail in with your check for the amount of coverage you select. Benefits shown in chart represent total coverage for 1974.

*Prorated premium shown provides protection through Dec. 31, 1974 and assumes your completed Enrollment Card will be received by the Administrator (and approved) during April with coverage effective May 1, 1974. Prorated premiums for applications received in May will be \$14 per Unit. Full premiums, payable annually each January 1, are \$24 per Unit.



OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEGION LIFE INSURANCE PLAN

IMPORTANT. If you live in Fla., III., N.J., N.Y., N.C., O., P.R., Tex., or Wis., send for special Card. Applications and benefits vary slightly in some areas. Offer does not apply in Idaho. Send for special brochure.

MAIL TO:

AMERICAN

MAIL TO:
AMERICAN
LEGION LIFE
INSURANCE PLAN,
P.O. BOX 5609,
CHICAGO, ILL.
60680

| Last | First | Middle | Mo | . Day | Year |
|---|--|--|--|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Permanent Residence | | | | | |
| | Street No. | | St | | Zip |
| Name of Beneficiary | Example: Print "Helen L | ouise Jones," Not "M | Relationship rs. H. L. Jones'' | | |
| Membership Card No | | | | | |
| apply for the amount of i | nsurance indicated be | low. (check appropri | ate box or boxes). | | |
| | 3 Units | | | | nit |
| | | | | | |
| nrollment: Answer all questions. Present occupation? Yes □ No □ If Have you been confine of stay and cause | No, give reason d in a hospital within | the last year? No | ☐ Yes ☐ If Y | es, give da | te, length |
| 3. During the last five you disease, lung disease, pressure or alcoholism | diabetes, or cancer, o | r have you received | treatment or medi | cation for h | igh blood |
| represent that, to the beare true and complete. I author the policy. I author | agree that this enrollr ize any physician or o disclose or to testify to | nent card shall be a other person who ha o any knowledge thu | a part of any insur s attended or exam s acquired. | ance grante ined me, or | d upon if who may |
| Dated | 19 | Signature of | | | |

fascinated by the auto racing at Cloverleaf Speedway, and has had visits from driver Bob James and his wife Kitty, who is president of Post 309 Auxiliary. Kitty talked to Post Cmdr Mike Dean and soon the post members had raised \$220 to help Dreama's parents with medical expenses. The post's efforts were reeognized and praised in a citation from the Ohio House of Representatives.

Jon Matlack, New York Mets ace piteher and a product of West Chester, Pa., Post 134's Legion Bascball Club, was honored at a testimonial dinner. He received the Department's Major League Player of 1973 Award for Legion Baseball graduates.

Post 42, Purcell, Okla., gave a dinner and a plaque in honoring Casey Cavnar, who served as the post's first and only service officer, from 1925, when he joined the post, until 1973.

For an eye-eatching post home ornament, consider the item acquired by Post 61, North Kansas City, Mo.: a field artillery piece, Howitzer, Model

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

Service Officers.

5th Div, 1st Brigade, 75th Support Bn, Co D
(Quantri, Vietnam 1971)—Need information from Robinson (or Rebison) and cook named Mike and any other comrades who recall that Dennis M. Peelle injured his back while driving a five-ton tractor/trailer, Write "CD209, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave, of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

LST 49 (Mediterranean Sea Sept. 1944)—Need information from Leg Lt Holmes

York, N.Y. 10019"
ST 49 (Mediterranean Sea Sept. 1944)—
Need information from Lee, Lt. Holmes,
Lt. Sceery, Phar Mate Hill, BM Bohe, QM
Lennon and any other comrades who recall
that William Jack Thompson hurt his back
and spent several weeks with it taped.
Write "CD210, American Legion Magazine,
1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
10019"
the Sig Repair Co. (The Americas, New York, N.Y.)

Write 'D210, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

67th Sig Repair Co (France, Philippines July-Nov 1945)—Need information from 1st Sgt Bandy (Texas), 1st Lt Gormon (Pa.) and any other comrades who recall that Frank (Francis) C. Dye was hospitalized for nervous and bronchial condition, a nervous tension resulting from unsuccessful efforts to re-establish and reclaim Regular Army serial number and status from prior service. Write "CD211, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

Army Air Corps 28th Bomb Sqdn (Kawasaki, Japan, Steel Mill Prison Camp Summer 1944)—Need information from Lt. Col Callahan and any others on Joku detail who recall that William J. Sheehan, Jr., suffered loss of hearing in right ear when slapped with open hand by stocky Japanese guard wearing heavy horn rimmed glasses. Sheehan had refused to go on hot steel detail because of coughing and spitting blood. Write "CD212, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

Marine Hq Co, 5th FSR (DaNang, Vietnam, Oct.-Dec. 1969)—Need information from Col Tyson, Lt White, Sgt Garza, Bucky, and any others who recall that Herman Lorato was wounded and later became nervous, upset. Write "CD213, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"



Post 61, Mo., gets a big gun.

59, 155mm. Congressman Jerry Litton assisted the post in acquiring the big gun, shown in the photo arriving at the post. The gun was hauled from Letterkenny Army Depot in Chambersburg, Pa., by post members Galen Neill, Post Adjutant, and Gene Childress uneventfully over 2,100 miles.

A Service Officer serving his 40th consecutive year is 80-year-old Frank Millirons, of Post 7, Pulaski, Va.

Post 396, Brigantine, N.J., donated a resuseitator and first aid kit to the Brigantine Fire Dep't.

Post 814, Portville, N.Y., gave \$1,000 to the Portville Central Sehool Musie Booster Club as an aid to the formation of a marehing band.

Thirty-three pints of blood and some cash were given by members of Post 593, Converse, Texas, and local eitizens, to aid four-year-old Scott Hartung, who suffered a serious leg injury in a lawn mower aecident.

Post 66, Panama City Fla., is involved in an Americanism awards program of essays written by members of both the Aerospace Defense Command NCO Leadership Sehool and the Air Force NCO Academy. These are both situated at Tyndall AFB. From the graduating classes, the Post and Unit Americanism Committees each month grade ten

TYNDALL AFB, FLA., PHOTO

Post 66, Fla: Americanism essay award.

essays from the Leadership School and 15 from the NCO Academy—90 students per month. An Americanism award and a certificate are presented to the winner. In the photo, Post Cmdr Vance Banks presents the awards to a winner, Sgt. Miehael Fleury.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Grover City Post 173, Grover City, Calif., Mingo-Collins Post 258, Columbia, Miss.; Smith-Blackburn Post 207, Byng, Okla. and Green County Post 210, Poteau, Okla.



Post 175, Loyal, Wis., purchased a hospital bed to be available for use by any member of the community. The bed was acquired in the name of the late Reuben Zimmerman. L. to rt.: Post Historian K. Kanneberg; Post Cmdr D. Rowley; Tim and Mrs. Zimmerman; R. Bertz; J. Raab; V. Linder, the Purchasing Committee.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

James P. Grier, Roekport, Mass., Legionnaire, recipient of the Gold Life Saving Medal awarded by the United States Coast Guard, its highest award for extraordinary heroism. He saved the lives of a man and his 13-year-oldson whose boat smashed on a rocky shore and sank. Grier was then a Coast Guard Petty Officer. He has also reeeived two Humane Society Awards —the Silver Medal and the William Penn Harding Award.

Thomas G. Walters, of Washington, D.C., Dep't Cmdr, recuperating from brain surgery at George Washington Univ. Hospital. During his recovery period, James E. Downy will serve as aeting commander.

James L. Adcox, 24, appointed Dep't Adjutant, North Carolina Legion. A resident of Dunn, N.C., he served as a sergeant in the Marine Corps from March 1969 to March 1971 at Parris Island, S.C. He is a graduate of Methodist College in Fayetteville.

Legionnaire S. W. Melidosian, director

of the Veterans Administration Center in Philadelphia, Pa., recipient of the VA's highest honor, the Administrator's Exceptional Service Award. VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson presented the award at the annual Administrator's Conference in Washington, D.C.

Melidosian, head of the largest regional administrative office in VA, was recognized for his outstanding leadership, skill and capability in executing the responsibilities as director of the VA Center. He has been with the VA since 1946.

Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr William A. Brennan, Jr. (1959-60), of Indianapolis, Ind., elected a director of the Nat'l Assoc. of Realtors for a three-year term. He is a member of the Board of Directors and Treasurer of The American Legion Endowment Fund Corp.

Fred A. Clough, Jr., of Lewiston, Me., elected president of Associated Industries of Maine. He is a member of the Legion's Nat'l Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission.

J. Milton Patrick, of Skiatook, Okla., Legion Past Nat'l Cmdr and president of The Exchange Bank in Skiatook, who has announced major expansion plans for his bank and has noted that his oldest son, James, has joined the bank staff as Senior Vice President and Director.

DEATHS

William Sutteer, Past Dep't Cmdr of Utah (1953-54) and Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1955-57).

Grant H. Morgan, 62, a South Dakota Legionnaire and a retired employee of Legion Nat'l Hq. He joined the staff in 1945 and became a Nat'l Rehabilitation Representative serving the Chicago area in 1946. In 1949 he was a Nat'l Field Representative covering North and South Dakota and Minnesota. He was a membership consultant from 1961 until he left the staff in 1967.

Clifford S. Cowan, of Brooklyn, N.Y., a member of the Legion's Naval Affairs Committee of the Nat'l Security Commission; in 1958-59 he was vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Housing Committee.

John M. Abernathy, 83, of Pulaski, Tenn., who commanded the Tennessee State Guard in WW2 and was a General Sessions judge. He was a first lieutenant in the Mihiel campaign in WW1.

Arthur Cheatham, 82, of Macon, Ga., Dep't Service Officer in 1937-38, Dep't Rehabilitation Comm. Chmn, 1942-43. He served three times as director of the State Dep't of Veterans Services, and was credited, says the Macon News, with enlisting the first returning WW2 veteran for a training program in the United States. From 1941 to 1944 he was deputy administrator of the War Savings Program for the U.S. Treasury Dep't.

Earl E. Ewing, 94, of Bayfield, Colo., Past Dep't Cmdr for two terms (1927-29) and former Colorado auditor and treasurer. He was deputy secretary of state for Colorado for five years starting in 1940. In honor of his WW1 service to aviation, he was inducted into the Colorado Aviation Hall of Fame in 1971.

Robert G. Koch, Dep't Service Officer of the Maryland Legion, a WW2 veteran who for two decades ran the Department's Legion Baseball Program. He was Maryland's Veteran of the Year (Joint Veterans Committee selection) last year.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Theo Moore (1974) Post 107, Leeds, Ala. Dr. R. G. Frey (1973) Post 167, Red Bluff, Calif. Daniel Taylor (1973) Post 357, Downey,

Calif.
Daniel G. Watkins (1974) Post 609, Los
Angeles, Calif.
Hugo Rhoden (1973) Post 778, Aptos, Calif.
T. M. Collier, Elden L. Dillingham, Emmet
J. Dunlevy (all 1973), Earl Ewing (1969) and
Earl F. Fletcher (1973) Post 5, Colorado
Springs, Colo.
John Bartley, Alfred Fritze and John
Vesce (all 1973) Post 80, Thompsonville,
Conn.

Conn.
Daniel F. Borgioli (1973) Post 277, Boca

Raton, Fla.
Robert V. Tarleton, Edwin J. Miller,
Robert Baldwin and Lawrence L. Ericson
(all 1974) Post 45, Galva, Ill.
Maynard E. Ebbeson, Nels E. Erickson,
Goebel R. Ferrell, Robert J. Frizol and

Maynard E. Ebbeson, Nels E. Erickson, Goebel R. Ferrell, Robert J. Frizol and Nansen Glidden (all 1968) Post 66, DeKalb, Ill.

Luther Miller, Paul S. Millikin, Richard F. Mueller, Thomas C. Murphy and D. W. McGill (all 1969) Post 210, Danville, Ill.

Leonard Paplaczyk and Earnie Moesle (both 1973) Post 597, Chicago, Ill.

Floorian Karr (1973) Post 1009, Chicago, Ill.

Peter C. Kittleson, Merle N. Pine, John R. Welsh and Irvin Edwards (all 1973) Post 1253, Lee, Ill.

Alfred Pottschmidt, Thomas Reinhold, Clifford Schyrer, Hanford Thompson and Ralph Weddell (all 1973) Post 112, Brownstown, Ind.

Dr. George H. Springstun (1974) Post 386, Oaktown, Ind.

Dr. George H. Springson.
Oaktown, Ind.
Reginald G. Singleton and Robert J. Naegele (both 1973) Post 14, Shreveport, La.
Frank L. Hamilton (1972) Post 153, Cumberland, Md.
John N. Heninger (1973) Post 63, Wake-

John N. Heninger (1973) Post 63, Wake-field, Mass. Albert Carlton, Thomas Clifford, Sr., Ben-jamin Davenport, John McGuane and Otis

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| City | |
| State | Zip |

Metcalf (all 1973) Post 139, Ayer, Mass. Kenneth W. Hill (1969) Post 152, Williams-Mass

Stringos (1971) Post 447, Somer-

ville, Mass.
Arthur J. Benjamin, Chris J. Betker,
Harry Bingenheimer, Ernest Boelter and
William L. Christensen (all 1974) Post 96,
Hutchinson, Minn.
II. A. (Frenchie) Renaudin and Galen J.
Neill (both 1973) Post 61, North Kansas City,

Neili (both 1973) Post 61, North Kansas City, Mo.

Estel Hard (1973) Post 162, Lemay, Mo.
Sam Morrone, Sr. and J. G. Boyd (both 1973) Post 189, Lee's Summit, Mo.
Kenneth Maness (1967), Mel Kaiser, Alfred E. Klug, Sr., Joseph Thoma and Leonard B. Wester (all 1973) Post 341, St. Louis, Mo.
Carl Berger and Huibertus Meyers (both 1974) Post 121, Whitetail, Mont.
Morris R. Jones and Charles M. Ward (both 1973) Post 24, Rome, N.Y.
Joseph Holzka (1973) Post 95, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N.Y.
Peter Kohnken, Walter Manice, Edward M. Monaghan, Stephen Murphy and Edmund A. Simpson (all 1973) Post 291, Greenville, N.Y.
Robert M. Smith (1964), Arnold J. Cov.

A. Simpson (all 1973) Post 291, Greenville, N.Y.
Robert M. Smith (1964), Arnold J. Cox (1970), David Wishart (1972), Peter Nicastro and Charles F. Muller (both 1974) Post 417, E. Setauket, N.Y.
William T. Bartley, John J. Feeley and William A. Fitzgerald (all 1973) Post 797, Long Island City, N.Y.
Daniel Grant (1972) Post 1039, Central Islip, N.Y.
Anthony V. Scorcia, Roy J. Marcigliano, Anthony A. Anastasio, Paul S. Fiorentino and William E. Cross (all 1974) Post 1873, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Vernard F. McNamara, Herbert Dalzell (both 1966) and Vernon A. Dalzell (1972) Post 62, Walhalla, No. Dak.
Frank Armbruster, Lester Shy, and E. R. Newman (all 1971) Post 142, Waverly, O. John T. Radel (1972), Delbert J. Gerken and Donald G. W. Pacey (both 1973) Post 300, Napoleon, O.
Robert N. Duncan (1973) Cecil Hopkins, James A. Miller (both 1939), Galliano Martin (1950) and Jobbie DiRocco (1973) Post 473, Copley, O.
Jack J. Higgins and Floyd Wiseman (both

Copley, O. Jack J. Higgins and Floyd Wiseman (both 1973) Post 7, Blackwell, Okla.



George Wolf, Jr. (L.), managing director, General Motors Continental, receives from James Zulick, Dep't of France Nat'l Exec. Committeeman, a certificate acknowledging General Motors participation in Legion Youth Award program. Wolf is Bruss-Antwerp Post 1 member.

Lester L. Frankhouser, Jay A. Gable, Victor Hansen, Joseph V. Householder and William C. Irvin (all 1973) Post 498, Rochester,

Raphael C. Murphy, Elmer W. Nittinger, Shirley C. O'Brien, Willis L. Paul and Otto M. Rabb (all 1972) Post 507. Norwood, Pa. Harry L. Cahoon (1973) Post 611, Easton,

Harry L. Cahoon (1973) Post 611, Easton, Pa.

Albert A. Dangel (1974) Post 687, Philadelphia, Pa.

John S. Sulima, Sr. and Joseph A. Galeone (both 1973) Post 754, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank Tinker, Ivo Brain and John B. Underwood (all 1974) Post 36, Block Island, R.I.

H. M. Arthur and Floyd Farr (both 1973) Post 22, Union, So. Car.

Col. Henry C. Crumley, Frank E. Dungan, Tony Emiren and R. W. Harvey (all 1973) Post 49, Elizabethton, Tenn.

Joseph Rogers (1974) Post 114, Brownsville, Tenn.

John Mezera, Louis T. Prucha and Ben F. Wolf (all 1969) Post 165, Two Rivers, Wis. Edward Stanton, August Hinkel, Henry Engel, Louis Wolf and Arthur Giese (all 1973) Post 392, Cecil, Wisconsin

1973) Post 392, Cecil, Wisconsin

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander. Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

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On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.
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form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form

form. Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

Toland Arm'd Div—(July) Al Jordan, 239 N.
Toland Ave., West Covina, Calif. 91790
4th & 6th Sig Center Liaison Teams—(May)
Guy Chartrand, 31 Jeanette Ave., Belmont, Mass. 02178
5th Inf Reg't—(July) Thomas Smith, 33 Coolidge Ave., So. Portland, Me. 04106
6th Div—(Aug) David Watkins, 1708 Live
Oak, Irving, Tex. 75060
8th Arm'd Div—(July) Henry Rothenberg,
134 N. LaSalle St., Suite 400, Chicago, Ill.

9th Arm'd Eng—(Aug) Robert Ledford, 712 So. Meade Ave., Fullerton, Calif. 92633 11th Arm'd Cav Reg't—(May) Donn Starry, Cmdr USAARMC, Fort Knox, Ky. 40121 14th Tank Bn, Co B—(Aug) George Tustin, RD#2, Box 213A, W. Alexander, Pa. 15376 17th Airborne Div—(Aug) Vic Mittleman, 139 W. Plumstead Ave., Lansdowne, Pa. 19050

19050

17th Arm'd Eng, Co E—(Aug) Almond Provenzano, Beach St., N. Branford, Conn.

06471 17th Inf Reg't—(June) Jacob Wittler, 514 Tamarack Dr., Union City, Calif. 94587 19th Sta Hosp (Persian Gulf Cmd)—(June) Harold Gosney, Box 52, Monroe City, Mo.

63456
21st Avn Eng (WW2)—(Aug) Calvin Eckert, RD#3, Box 316, Dillsburg, Pa. 17019
21st Evac Hosp—(Aug) Tom McGrath, R3, Box 940A, Knox, Ind. 46534
33rd Field Hosp—(July) Turner Carmichael, Jr.. 4013 Sherlock Dr., Indianapolis, Ind. 46254

33rd Field Hosp—(July) Turner Carmichael, Jr., 4013 Sherlock Dr., Indianapolis, Ind. 46254
44th Eng Combat Bn—(Aug) Wm. Squires, P.O. Box 44, Friendship, Ind. 47021
65th Div—(Aug) Fred Cassata, 123 Dorchester Rd., Buffalo, N.Y. 14213
69th Div—(Aug) Clarence Marshall, 101 Stephen St., New Kensington, Pa. 15068
80th Div MP—(June) Michael Pasquarett, 13 Elm Street, Warren, Pa. 16365
81st Div—(Aug) John Backus, RFD±1, Box 51, Elmwood, Neb. 66349
86th QM Bn, Co B & 3482nd Ord Co—(Aug) O. Ardis, Box 362, Summerton, S.C. 29148
101st Airborne Div—(Aug) W. B. Little, 1973 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif. 94109
105th AAA AW Bn (WW2)—(June) Margaret Baker, RR#1, Strasburg, O. 44680
110th AAA Bn, Strasburg, O. 44680
110th AAA Bn, Bat B—(July) Orin Holstad, 112 So. 9th St., Clear Lake, Iowa 50428
120th Ord Co—(Aug) Jack Bankhead, 64
Garden Ave., Battle Creek, Mich. 49017
120th Sta Hosp—(Aug) Charles Schenz, 3450
Behymer Rd., Cincinnati, O. 45245
134th Inf. 2nd Bn, Hq Co—(Aug) James Lucas, Farmersville, Ill. 62533
152nd Inf Anti-Tank Co—(July) Lloyd McGough, RR#1, Geneva, Ind. 46740
152nd Inf, 1st Bn (WW2)—(July) James Corley, 215 Lafayette St., New Albany, Ind. 47150
155th Inf, Co H (Korean Conflict)—(Aug) James Trettel, 217 Marker St., Frceport, Pa. 16229
181st & 947th Field Art'y Bns—(Aug) Elmer Macky, 5565 Keystone Dr. E., Jacksonville, Fla, 32207
196th FA Bn—(Aug) George Wood, Rt. 1, Box 44, Tyler, Ala, 36785
197th AAA AW Bn (WW2)—(July) Harold Hart, 1428 Thatcher Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63135
216th AAA Gun Bn—(June) Steven Belak, 1000 Harvey Rd., Claymont, Del. 19703

63135

216th AAA Gun Bn—(June) Steven Belak, 1000 Harvey Rd., Claymont, Del. 19703



Harold Eysnogle, Post Cmdr, Post 419, Santa Clara, Calif., tells Easter Seal Ambassador Children Susan Bull, 12, of Sunnyvale, and John Lavelle, 6, of San Jose, that his post's luau raised over \$2,000 for the Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children/Adults of Santa Clara Co. Money goes for camp improvements.

222nd Inf Reg't—(July) James McNicol, 410
Bentley St., Newell, W. Va. 26050
242nd FA Bn—(Aug) Arnold Johnson, Box
165, Franklin, Neb. 68939
250th Field Art'y Bn—(June) Milton Broussard, 108 Felecie Dr., Lafayette, La. 70501
275th Arm'd FA Bn—(Aug) David Cleary,
2701 Eldon Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa. 19026
285th Field Art'y Observ Bn—(July) Charles
Hammer, 767 Pearl Ave., Manheim, Pa.
17545

17545
290th Eng Combat Bn—(July) Clyde Kiker, 1800 S. Chapman St., Greensboro, N.C. 312th Inf—(May) Samuel Sachs, 299 S. Harrison St., East Orange, N.J. 07018
328th Field Art'y (WW1)—(June) L. Reddaway, 3234 Old Farm Rd., Flint, Mich. 48507

away, 3234 Old Farm Rd., Flint, Mich. 48507
351st Slt Bn—(June) Bob Johnson, 514 Brown St., Jackson, Minn, 56143
356th AAA Slt Bn (WW2)—(July) Harold Bogard, 5636 Oakland Dr., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001
391st Eng—(June) R. Christman, Bx 216, Inver Grove, Minn. 55075
424th Qn Bn, Co D, 2nd Plat—(Aug) Robert McIntosh, 417 Linden St., Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935
470th AAA AW Bn—(July) Don Smith, 7 Baker St., Dolesville, NY. 13329
479th Amphib Truck Co—(July) Lester Limbaugh, Rte #1, Belvidere, Tenn. 37306
494th Arm'd Field Art'y Bn, Bat A—(July) Joseph Stankunas, 5804 Annapolis Rd., Apt. 303, Bladensburg, Md. 20710
497th AAA Gun Bn—(Aug) LaVerne Husch-ka, 2141 E. Memorial Dr., Janesville, Wis. 524th MP Bn—(Aug) Ben Droski, 3460 Peach Ridge, N.W., Grand Rapids, Mich. 336th Amphib Tractor Bn (WW2)—(July) Lloyd Wood, 1604 S. Henderson, Ft. Worth, Tex. 76104
622nd Ord (AMM) Co—(July) Clinton Samis, Pte 2 Boy 626 Spolene Week 100002

Lloyd Wood, 1604 S. Henderson, Ft. Worth, Tex. 76104
622nd Ord (AMM) Co—(July) Clinton Samis, Rte 3, Box 636, Spokane, Wash. 99203
627th Tank Dest Bn—(June) George Lucas, 151 Zittel St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14210
632nd Eng LE Co—(June) R. Korb, 3949 Main St., Perry, O. 44081
648th Tank Dest Bn—(Aug) Al Vaughan, 919
Garland St. S.W., Camden, Ark. 71701
661st Tank Dest Bn—(Aug) William Beswick, P.O. Box 576, West Point, Va. 23181
693rd Port Co—(June) George Arbuckle, 5807 Anniston Rd., Bethesda, Md. 20034
713th Rwy Oper Bn—(July) James O'Neil, 4715 W. 18th St., Topeka, Kans. 66604
737th Tank Bn—(Aug) Leo Showfety, 1407
Seminole Dr., Greensboro, N.C. 27408
749th Tank Bn—(July) Joseph Slovin, P.O. Box 114, Farmingdale, N.Y. 11735
750th Tank Bn, Co B—(June) William Peura, P.O. Box 43, Deerton, Mich. 49822
764th Tank Bn—(June) James Kelly, 688
Long Meadow Rd., Eggertsville, N.Y. 14226
773rd Tank Dest Bn—(Aug) Thomas Michaels, 41 Barnida Dr., East Hanover, N.J.
777th Tank Bn—(Aug) Clarence Marshall, 101 Stephen St., New Kensington, Pa. 15068

805th TD Bn, Co C—(Aug) John Ellis, 442 Beaver St., Mercer, Pa 16137 818th Tank Dest Bn—(Aug) Marvin Goetz, Sr., 3443 Allison Way, Louisville, Ky. 40220 824th Tank Dest—(June) Alexander Mc-Intosh, 2152 Gerritsen Ave., Bklyn, N.Y.

11229

836th Eng Avn Bn—(Aug) Craig Jackson, 459 N Main St. Linton, Ind. 47441

847th Ord Depot, Co—(Aug) Bridge Co—(Aug)

987th Field Art'y Bn—(May) Alfred Saldamarco, 38 Carver St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15206

993rd Eng Tdwy Bridge Co—(Aug) Phil Hendricks, 305 E. Maplewood Ave., Littleton, Colo. 80121

1028th Sig Co (WW2)—(Aug) Zigmund Knakiewicz, 905 Shirley, Toledo, O. 43607

1395th Eng Const Bn—(Aug) Virgil Marsteller, R#4, Abilene, Kans. 67410

3820th QM Gas Supply Co—(Aug) Junior Bloss, Box 73, Wellsville, Kans. 66092

3854th Gas Supply Co—(Aug) Richard Koslicki, 35 Daniel Ave., Cheektowaga, N.Y. 14225

Merrill's Marauders—(Aug. East Coast, West.)

Merrill's Marauders—(Aug. East Coast, West Coast)—Thomas Martini, 520 Long Beach Rd, Island Park, N.Y. 11558
Mitchell Conv. Hosp. (Camp. Lockett, Calif. 1944-46)—(Aug.) Norman Ivers, 1204 Ave. Q., Del Rio, Tex. 78840
Persian Gulf Cmd—(July.) Joe Peters, West Jackson Rd., Ironwood, Mich. 49938
WAC Det, FAS (Fort Sill, Okla.)—(June.) Evah Burow. 1600 S.W. 1st Ave., Apt. 8C, Miami, Fla. 33129

NAVY

2nd Marine Div—(Aug) Robert Andre, Rt 3, Box 475-B, Sonora, Ca 95370 4th Amphib Tractor Bn—(Aug) John Bene-dict, RD#2, Beloit, O. 44609 18th Seabees—(July) James Hosford, Dallas Highway, Waxahachie, Tex. 75165 23rd Seabees—(July) Henry Lesa, 41 Arcadia Court, Albany, NY 12205



Post 326, Newark, N.J., gave a color TV to East Orange Veterans Hospital in honor of the 2,000 hours of voluntary service given by member Robert Harvey. Fr. L: R. Cohen, Hosp Dir.; Post Cmdr G. B. Overton; I. Helbig, PhD, EOVA; Harvey; H. Platten, EOVA Dir. VS.

30th Seabees—(May) James Curran, 85 Cedar St., Springfield, Mass. 01105 31st Special Seabees—(July) Charles Scharf, 18 N. Colonial Dr., Hagerstown, Md. 21740 33rd Special Seabees (WW2)—(Aug) Carl Marquardt, P.O. Box 582, Lexington, Ore. 97839

97839
55th Seabees—(June) Jesse Fisher, 709 Grand Ave, Hoquiam, Wa. 98550
61st Seabees—(July) J. Strahan, Rt. 1, Box 260, Poplarville, Miss. 39470
71st Seabees—(Aug) Robert Bartczak, 5117 Indianapolis Blvd., E. Chicago, Ind. 46312
93rd Seabees—(Aug) Joe Wickham, 1780
Highland Ave., Melbourne, Fla. 32935
123rd Seabees—(Aug) Robert Skaggs, 107
Heiss Dr., Devola, Marietta, O. 45750
302nd Seabees—(July) L. Kingsolver, 1656
2nd St., La Porte, Ind. 46350
Battle of the Coral Sea—(May) William Surgi, Jr., P.O. Box 1172, Rockville, Md. 20850
LST 177—(July) Vincient Mongiello, 201 W.

20850
LST 177—(July) Vincient Mongiello, 201 W Venango St., Mercer, Pa. 16137
LST 488—(Aug) Nelson Patrolia, 167 Pond St., Cohasset, Mass. 02025
Naval Militia, 1st Bn, USNR, NYNM—(May)
J. Peck, Cove Rd., Oyster Bay Cove, N.Y.
11771
PT. 222 (CM.)

T 230 (Officers & Crew WW2)—(June) James Lockshaw, 2401 So. Pullman St., Santa Ana, Calif. 92705 SS Ancom—(May) Lyman Sourwine, Box 102, Indian Hills, Colo. 80454

USS Archerfish (SS311)—(July) Stew, 239 So Bethany, Kansas City, Kans 66102 USS Bumper (SS333)—(Aug) Bob Williams, 3443 S Claremont, Chicago, Ill. 60608 USS Bunker Hill (CV17 WW2)—(June) Bert Giancola, 6000 Bolo Court, Louisville, Ky. 40219

USS Hunter Liggett (APA14 WW2)—(Aug)
Joseph Rubino, P.O. Box 1307, Glendale,
Calif 91209
USS Mattaponi—(Aug) Elmer Long, 6528
Scotch Ridge Rd., Pemberville, O. 43450
USS Oklahoma—(May) East Coast Reunion
Ship's Writer, 190-D Malden Lane, Rossmoor, Jamesburg, N.J. 08831; West Coast
Reunion: Joe Mitchell, 5875 Bays St., Ventura, Calif. 93003
USS Peiffer (DE588)—(July) James Queen,
Rt #1, Bryson City, No. Car. 28713
USS Propus (AK132 1944-45)—(July) Robert
McCarthy, 513 Stevenson St., Sayre, Pa.

18840 USS Salamonie (AO26 1942-46)—(June) Don McDonnell, 326-45th St., Pittsburgh, Pa

USS Serene (AM300)—(July) Darwin Horn, No. 1 Martingale Dr., Rolling Hills, Calif. 90274

SS Sub-38 (WW2)—(Aug) Jumbo Secl, 38 Dean Rd., East Lyme, Conn. 06333

AIR

AIR

15th Repair Sqdn—(July) Harry Jones, 2532
N. East Ave., Springfield, Mo. 65803
17th Serv Sqdn—(Aug) John Mayer, 5515
Kerth Rd., Mehlville, Mo. 63128
69th AAFTT Det (Reed College, Portland,
Ore 1943-44)—(June) John Love, P.O. Box
345, Wayzata, Minn 55391
70th Serv Sqdn—(July) Carl Joost, 530 N.E.
35th St., Topeka, Kans 66617
379th Bomb Gp H—(July) B Cobey, 574 S.E.
Canal Lane, Palm Bay, Fla. 32905
386th Air Service Sq (Pacific, WW2)—(July)
Bill Evans, 5285 Wagner Ford Rd., Dayton,
Ohio 45414
432nd Bomb Sqdn M—(Aug) Joseph Amon,
3045 Woodlark Lane, St. Paul, Minn 55121
448th Bomb Gp H (Seething, England WW2)
—(July) Kenneth Engelbrecht, 204 S.
Archie Ave, Granville, Ill 61326
467th Bomb Gp—(July) Adam Soccio, 357
Midland Ave, Garfield, N.J. 07026
486th Bomb Sqdn (B-25)—(July) Nicholas
Loveless, 100 Reeder Ave., Trenton, N.J.
08638
493rd Ftr Sqdn—(Aug) George Pullis, 214

08638 493rd Ftr Sqdn—(Aug) George Pullis, 214 Onstott, Du Quoin, Ill. 62832 521st & 522nd Air Service Gps—(Aug) Walter Baker, 216 Arthur St., Zelienople, Pa. 16063 988th MP Co (Avn)—(Sept) John Robertson, 1130 Ashbridge Rd., West Chester, Pa. 19380

WW1 Overseas Flyers—(May) Ira Jones, World War 1 Overseas Flyers P.O. Box 2016, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending Jan. 31, 1974

Benefits paid Jan 1-Jan 31, 1974. \$ Benefits paid since April 1958..... 1 Basic units in force (number).... 15,740,750 126,531 New Applications approved since

Jan. 1, 1974

New Applications declined

New Applications suspended 48

(applicant failed to return health form)

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958 It is decreasing term insurance, issued application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$40,000 (four units up through age 29) (25 in Ohio) to \$1,000 in decreasing steps. Protection no longer stops at age 75, coverage may be carried for life as long as the annual premium is paid, the insured remains a member of The American Legion, and the Plan stays in effect. Available up to four units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1 Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and United States Life Insurance Co in the City of New York American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustees operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Life Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

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handicapped that he never complained about his third leg again.

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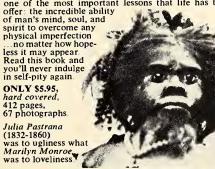
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result of bodily injury directly, proximately, and independently of all other causes.)

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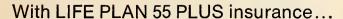
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To obtain full information on LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS in time to take advantage of this opportunity to become insured, please mail the coupon before May 10, 1974. After this date and between guaranteed acceptance enrollment periods . . . you will be required to answer several important health questions in order to obtain this protection.

Even if you are not old enough for this insurance, you may want the information for another member of your family.

BETWEEN 55 AND 87





- * Everyone between 55 and 87 can get this life insurance—no one will be refused!
- You receive a policy created for the needs of mature persons!
- * There are no health questions!
- * Your insurance cannot be cancelled for any reason as long as you maintain your premium payments. (You, of course, can cancel any time you wish.)
- You know that this policy has been recommended to their members by both the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons!

REMEMBER—To take advantage of this guaranteed opportunity to obtain LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS without answering any questions about your health, please mail the coupon before May 10, 1974. Full information and your guaranteed issue application will be on their way to you at once by mail, and you will be under no obligation.



COLONIAL PENN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

5 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

*Service Mark Policy Form Series 3-82-037(A) 3-82-038(A) Minnesota residents, you will receive special information.

New York residents, for information about the LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS policy available to residents of your state, ages 55 to 72 for men and ages 55 to 75 for women, write to: Intramerica Life Insurance Company, 555 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

North Dakota residents, acceptance is not guaranteed, but a few health questions and liberal underwriting assume acceptance of most applicants.

This plan is available in all states except: Ark.; Colo.; III.; Kansas; Mich.; N.J.; Pa.; West Va.; Wash., D.C.; Tex.; N.H.; Ky.; Fla. and Idaho.

| (LIFE PLAN 1) Insurance Program | |
|---|--|
| Colonial Penn Life Insurance Company 5 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103 | |
| I am interested in LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS Insurance. Please send me full information and an application by mail. | |
| I understand that I will not be obligated in any way. | |
| NAMEAGE | |
| ADDRESS | |

AMERICAN LEGION

STATE

*Service Mark of Colonial Penn Life Insurance Company.

Dateline Washington . . .



CUBA-U.S. COLD WAR OVER? MAKING FOOD SAFER TO EAT. CONGRESS TURNS SOUR ON AID.

<u>There is a growing belief in Washington</u> that Sec'y of State Kissinger will move to end the U.S. initiated diplomatic and eco-

nomic embargo of Cuba.

The isolation, imposed by the Organization of American States (OAS) in 1964, won wide approval of the Latin American governments infuriated by Cuban Premier Castro's open export of trained guerrillas to stir up revolution. Of late, support for the U.S. policy has eroded. Nine Latin American countries have renewed economic ties with Cuba; six have restored full diplomatic relations.

However, if the cold war with Cuba is ended, Washington will be faced with a tough question: Give up our Marine base at Guantanamo Bay? Our Latin neighbors will also be confronted by a tough question: How much of their profitable U.S. sugar quota, taken from Cuba, will they be willing to return to Cuba?

Washington, often frustrated in its efforts to influence the price of food, expects to be more effective in a move to make the food we eat safer for human consumption.

With different legislation, but with the same intent, the Republican Administration and a bloc of Democrats in Congress have introduced legislation aimed at strengthening the inspection and enforcement authority of the Food and Drug Administration over some 80,000 canning and other food processing plants around the country.

Democratic demand for improving food safeguards arose in 1972 after the General Accounting Office disclosed that four out of ten of the nation's food processing plants were to some degree filthy or contaminated. Following the recall of tainted canned mushrooms, the Administration sent its own set of legislation to Congress. Result: a tougher law, and tighter regulations, are anticipated by year's end.

The price squeeze by the oil producing countries has just about dried up what little that's left of sentiment in Congress to

help the underdeveloped nations of the world.

There's resentment in Congress that several oil countries joining in the price gouge-Ecuador, Venezuela, Indonesia, Iran—have been recipients of U.S. aid over the years. There's a sense of futility, too, in that the price hike for oil, which most of the needy countries must import for their development, has the effect of wiping out our aid contributions. Congress is further annoyed that some of the befriended countries are openly thinking of copying the Arab oil ploy for copper and other commodities which the United States needs to import.

The House demonstrated its reaction by refusing to approve a U.S. contribution to the soft-loan "window" of the World Bank.

- PEOPLE & QUOTES -

NO RECESSION

"The President is determined to avoid a recession."
Frederic Malek, deputy director, Office of Management and Budget.

FUEL FOR THOUGHT

"If the West is crippled, so will the oil nations be ulti-mately." Shah of Iran.

RED STATUS SEEKER

"We lost our most favored nation status with the United cold war and we were very anxious to get it back." Vladimir Alkhimov, Soviet Vice Minister of Foreign Trade.

LULL AND GULL?

"There are disquieting indications that the Soviet Union may look upon detente as an opportunity to lull the United States into complacency while gaining strategic global advantages." tegic global advantages." Melvin R. Laird, ex-Presidential advisor.

MORE TO COME?

". . . the energy crisis may be only a forerunner of similar difficulties in other areas.
... " Sec'y of State Henry Kissinger.

LOGIC STOPS HERE

when business does something that is not right, legislation to restrict business almost inevitably is the result. When Government does something that is not right, the consequence is more Gov-ernment." Richard M. Fur-States in 1951 because of the land, president, Squibb Corp.

FOOD-PRICE DIET

"Currently it's a fuel crisis -and that isn't too bad. At least it got food prices off our front pages." Agriculture Sec'y Earl Butz.

OIL STRATEGY

"We will never again permit any foreign nation to have Uncle Sam over a bar-rel of oil." Vice President Gerald Ford.

YOU'LL PROBABLY **NEVER NEE** TO PUMP O A CLOGGE (or have your

Can you afford to shrug off a \$50 to \$100 pumping job - plus \$400 to \$1,000 in landscaping repairs - every time your cesspool or septic tank backs up? If you can, you may be able to afford to do without POW.

grounds

dug up.

either!)

septic tank cesspool

cleaner

ANGER! WAS SHEET DATE OF THE PARTY OF

MET CONTENTS ONE CALLON

Can you live comfortably with the inconvenience, the stench, and the health hazard of sewage overflowing your precious lawn, garden, and grounds . . . or backing up into your home? If you can, you may be able to manage without POW!

You see, without POW, even the best-kept cesspools and septics do back up. Because the ground pores around and beneath your cesspool or septic tank drainage area get plugged up by the detergent residues, hardened fats, and other stubborn solids that make up 10% of your household wastes. As a result, the other 90% of your household sewage — water — can't drain away, and backs up. Caustics, acids, enzymes, even pumping, may ease the symptoms - but they can't get at the cause.

In fact, caustics and acids add to the trouble, literally hardglaze sand into glass! Enzymes and bacteria miss the trouble, because they can't dissolve detergents! And pumping only postpones the trouble, because it doesn't restore drainage! But POW does!

How POW Works Where Other Methods Don't

POW is a revolutionary new one-purpose formula, customformulated to dissolve only the hardened solids that cloq sewage systems. It is perfectly safe to handle, and harmless to plumbing, pipes, lawns, gardens, cement, and mortar. You simply pour POW into any plumbing outlet in your house. It is heavier than water, so it sinks right through and down into your drainage area, liquefying wastes as it goes!

POW opens the pores of the ground. And it keeps them open. So there is no place for trouble to start. And you keep your system that way, with a "booster shot" of a quart of POW just 4 times a year, from then on. It's a small price to pay for security.



Other methods try to work here.

POW works here so wastes drain down, instead of backing up!

POW guarantees to clear cesspool and septic tank backup OR YOUR MONEY BACK!

30-DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE!

Order 2 gallons of POW, on a guaranteed money-back basis. Use as directed. Chances are, the first gallon will unclog your system. (If it does, the remaining gallon will give you an extra year of "booster shot" protection.) If not, add the second gallon as directed. The two gallons of POW must open your system within 30 days! If not, every penny of your purchase will be refunded!

Complete 2 one-gal, cans POW Treatment ... \$19.98

CORP. 25 W. Merrick Rd., Dept. AK-108, Freeport, N.Y. 11520

Serving Satisfied Customers for over 25 Years

| BUY WITH CONFIDENCE 30-DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| JAY NORRIS CORP., Dept. AK-108, 25 W. Merrick Rd., Freeport, N.Y. 11520 | | | | |
| Please rush me the following: Complete 2 one-gallon can POW Treatment @ \$19.98 plus \$4.00 for postage and handling. | | | | |
| Enclosed is _ check _ money order TOTAL \$ | | | | |
| Name (print) | | | | |
| Address | | | | |
| CityStateZip | | | | |

Outdoors At Home

SPRING is here. For the outdoorsmen who have been deadlocked in winter, it has always been a time of great expectations—a fishing trip to be planned, a camping trip to an exotic forest, boating on some distant lake. But this year is different. No gasoline for our cars! Certainly not enough for an extended journey. And even if we hoard enough to take us there, we have no assurance we'll find enough to get us back. Most outdoorsmen, however, according to the naturalists, don't realize that we can still enjoy the outdoors, even though it's just beyond our own backyards. And even city dwellers can take buses or trains to outdoor areas.

The secret of enjoying the outdoors at home is to use our senses. Spring is a time of reawakening, a new life cycle of nature. The trees are budding, the birds are returning, early flowers are getting ready to bloom, woodchucks are leaving their dens, waterfowl are returning north, trout have started stirring in the stream a few miles away which you have always ignored because the fish have been too small. Perhaps your car has spoiled you; you're too lazy to go on a hiking trip. It's a favorite sport of backpackers. Perhaps there's a forest not too far away that you can explore on foot and camp in for the night, even though you can hear the highway sounds in the distance. For a new experience, go into the forest, sit quietly with your back to a tree, and to your amazement in a few minutes the woods will become alive with birds, squirrels, chipmunks, and other wildlife. Maybe a fox. Maybe even a mother raccoon and her youngsters. They will ignore you as long as you remain motionless. They might even come close to investigate you. If you bring along a camera, you'll get some great pictures. Build a brush blind alongside a deer trail. Fearless in spring, they'll pass within petting distance. Waterfowl in a pond also will be practically fearless in spring. Bring a tape recorder and capture their voices. Later, by practicing with the tape, you'll be able to imitate them with an artificial call.

As a bonus, hiking is healthy exercise. So is bicycling. And a bicycle can take you to another forest 20 or more miles away. A new sport is growing—bicycle camping. Part of your pack ties on the bike's rack; the remainder you carry on your back. Bring along a buddy bike rider to share the load. And if you want a really distant country to explore, there's room for your bike and duffle on a commercial airliner.

Examine nature and you'll see things you've never seen before. And remember that a bass is a bass, whether it's in a faraway lake or your nearby pond; a cardinal is a cardinal, whether you see it in some distant forest or in your backyard bird feeder; and a 100-acre patch of woods near home isn't that different from a patch the same size in the Canadian wilderness.

NOW is the time to check your camp food containers and ice chest for odors that might be present after winter storage, advises Alfred Geissler of Farmersburg, Ind. To get rid of them, place a few charcoal briquets on a foil plate, put inside each container, and close the lid. The charcoal absorbs all offensive odors. Works for a camper refrigerator, too.

ARE you an outdoor collector of hickory nuts, walnuts, persimmons, wild apples, acorns, etc.? For carrying them, Ronald Driskill of Clarksville, Tenn. uses potato bags, the open-air kind made of crisscrossing strips of tough cord or plastic. They're strong, durable, light, easily folded to fit into a pocket or pack.

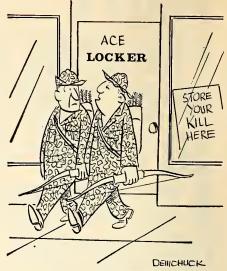
FOR carrying both frozen and dry foods on her camping trips, Mrs. James Wyley of Camden, Tenn., uses plastic oleo containers. Sizes and colors differ so their contents can be identified.

HOT-WATER bottle for campers is the invention of Leo DiBlasio of Amityville, N.Y. He uses an empty quart bot-



"You're supposed to relax while fishing, dear. You shouldn't get so excited when an old tire puts up such a fight!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



"Near as I can figure it, it cost us \$85.00 a pound."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

tle, plastic preferred, filled with hot water from his campfire. Tucked into the foot of a sleeping bag on cold nights, it's an efficient heater.

IF your plastic fly leaders develop curls and won't lie flat on the water, draw them through a piece of innertube rubber folded and pinched between your thumb and finger, suggests C. H. Martin of Fennimore, Wis. It will straighten them quite easily.

WEATHER may be clear at home, but when you reach your campsite there still may be traces of winter. If the ground is icy, and you're not prepared for it, slip a pair of large woolen socks over your shoes, writes Arthur Robbins of Potter, Neb. They'll make you slipproof. They work on a pair of wader feet, too.

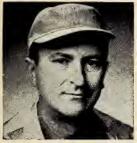
WANT to use the same ice-fishing hole for several days? When you leave it, place a board over it and cover it with a mound of snow. The mound will make it easy for you to locate the hole, and the snow will keep the hole from freezing over so you won't have to recut it, reports Mrs. Earl Duncan of Frederic, Wis.

WHEN S. J. Muser of Washington, D.C. carries an ice-filled cooler in the trunk of his car, he runs a small plastic hose from the outlet of the cooler through one of the openings in the floor of the trunk so the cooler drains itself en route. Keeps the contents drier. No more removing the cooler to drain it.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Grass Seed Is For The Birds! Zoysia Saves Time, Work And Money

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER! ORDER NOW AND GET UP TO 200 PLUGS FREE!



Amazoy is the Trade Mark Regis-tered U.S. Patent Office for our Meyer Z-52 Zoysia Grass.

By Mike Senkiw Agronomist

Every year I see people pour more and more money into their lawns. They dig, fertilize and lime. They rake it all in. They scatter their seed and roll and water it.

Birds love it! Seeds which aren't washed away by rain give them a feast. But some seed grows, and soon it's time to weed, water and mow, mow . . . until summer comes to burn the lawn into hay, or crabgrass and diseases

That's what happens to ordinary grass, but not to Zoysia.

"MOWED IT 2 TIMES," WRITES WOMAN

For example, Mrs. M. R. Mitter writes me how her lawn ". . . is the envy of all who see it. When everybody's lawns around here are brown from drought ours just stays as green as ever. I've never watered it, only when I put the plugs in . . . Last summer we had it moved (2) times. Another thing, we never have to pull any weeds—it's just wonderful!"

Wonderful? Yes, Zoysia Grass IS wonderful! Plant it now and like Mrs. Mitter you'll cut mowing by 2/3... never have another weed problem all summer long the rest of your life!

And from Iowa came word that the Men's Garden Club of Des Moines picked a Zoysia lawn as the "top lawn—nearly perfect" in

the area. Yet this lawn had been watered only once all summer up to August!

These represent but 2 of thousands of happy Zoysia owners. Their experiences show that you, too, can have a lawn that stays green and beautiful thru blistering heat, water bans-even drought!

CUTS YOUR WORK, SAVES YOU MONEY

Your deep-rooted, established Amazoy lawn saves you time and money in many ways. It never needs replacement . . . ends re-seeding forever. Fertilizing and watering (water costs money, too) are rarely if ever needed. It ends the need for crabgrass killers permanently. It cuts pushing a noisy mower in the blistering sun by 2/2

WEAR RESISTANT

When America's largest University tested 13 leading grasses for wear resistance, such as foot scuffling, the Zoysia (matrella and japonica Meyer Z-52) led all others.

Your Amazoy lawn takes such wear as cookouts, lawn parties, lawn furniture, etc. Grows so thick you could play football on it and not get your feet muddy. Even if children play on it, they won't hurt it—or themselves.

CHOKES OUT CRABGRASS

Thick, rich, luxurious Amazoy grows into a carpet of grass that chokes out crabgrass and weeds all summer long! It will NOT winter kill. Goes off its green color after killing frost, regains fresh new beauty every Spring—a true peren-

NO NEED TO RIP OUT PRESENT GRASS

Now's the time to order your Zoysia plugs—to get started on a lawn that will choke out crabgrass and weeds all summer long and year after year.

Plug it into an entire lawn or limited "problem areas". Plug it into poor soil, "builder's soil", clay or sandy soils—even salty, beach areas, and I guarantee it to grow!

PERFECT FOR SLOPES

If slopes are a problem, plug in Amazoy and let it stop erosion. Or plug it into hard-to-cover spots, playworn areas, etc.

PLUG AMAZOY INTO OLD LAWN, NEW GROUND OR **NURSERY AREA**

Just set Amazoy plugs into holes in ground like a cork in a bottle. Plant 1 foot apart, checkerboard style. Every

plug 3 sq. inches.

When planted in existing lawn areas plugs will spread to drive out old, unwanted growth, including weeds. Easy planting instructions with order.

Your Own Supply of Plug Transplants

Your established turf provides you with Zoysia plugs for other areas as you may desire.

NO SOD, NO SEED

There's no seed that produces winter-hardy Meyer Z-52 Zoysia. Grass and sod or ordinary grass carries with it the same problems as seed—like weeds, diseases, frequent mowing, burning out, etc. That's why Amazoy comes in pre-cut plugs . . . your assurance of lawn success.

Every Plug Guaranteed to Grow In Your Area . In Your Soil

- WON'T WINTER KILL—has sur-
- vived temperatures 30° below zero!
 WON'T HEAT KILL—when other grasses burn out, Amazoy remains green and lovely!

Every plug must grow within 45 days or we replace it free. Since we're hardly in business for the fun of it, you know we have to be sure of our

200 **PLUGS**

JUST FOR ORDERING NOW!

Compare Bonus Plug offers with our reg. nationally advertised prices and see how

Consider the time and money you invest in your lawn and it doesn't pay to struggle with grass that burns out just when you want it most. Order Amazoy now and let it spread into thrillingly beautiful turf!

Work Less • Worry Less • Spend Less

- Easy To Plant, Easy
 To Care For

 Perfect For Problem Areas
 Chokes Out Crabgrass
 - And Your Established Amazoy Lawn-
- Reduces Mowing ²/₃
 Resists Blight, Discases.
 Won't Winter Kill And Most Insects
 Laughs At Water Bans

No Need To Rip Out Your Present Grass Plug In Amazoy

ON PATENTED STEP-ON PLUG OR GET IT FRI WITH LARGER STEP-ON PLUGGER, OR GET IT FREE

ORDERS OF 600 PLUGS OR MORE. A growth-producing 2-way plugger that saves bending, time, work. Cuts away competing growth at same time it digs holes for plugs. Invaluable for transplanting. Rugged yet so light a woman can use it. © ZFN, 1974

Just set Amazoy plugs into holes in ground like a cork in a bottle. (Plant 1 foot apart, checkerboard style.) Easy planting instructions with each order.

Order now for Bonus Plugs and Order now for Sound Flags and earliest delivery at planting time in your area. Each order is shipped the same day as taken from the soil, shipping charge collect, via most economical means.

| <u></u> | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| To: Mr. Mike Senkiw, Zoysia Farm Nurseries, Dept. 407 (Our 19th year) General Offices and Store 6414 Reisterstown Rd., Baltimore, Maryland 21215 Dear Mr. Senkiw: Please send me the quantity of guaranteed Amazoy as checked below: | | | | | |
| FULL SIZE PLUGGER \$495 | 100 PLUGS Plus Bonus of 10 FREE TOTAL 110 PLUGS | ☐ 100 PLUGS & PLUGGER Plus Bonus of 20 FREE TOTAL 120 PLUGS | OTAL S1120 | | |
| 200 PLUGS & PLUGGER Plus Bonus of 25 FREE TOTAL 225 PLUGS \$1375 | 300 PLUGS & PLUGGER S0 FREE TOTAL 350 PLUGS \$1775 | 600 PLUGS & PLUGGER Plus Bonus of 100 FREE TOTAL 700 PLUGS \$2795 | D 1100 PLUGS & PLUGGER, Plus Bonus of 200 FREE TOTAL \$395 | | |
| I Enclose \$ | | Check | _M.O | | |
| CITY | | ZII | | | |
| SIAIE | | | | | |

The growing foreign ownership of American business and industry

tion of what he calls a "minimill" later this year. He expects to produce 500,000 tons in 1976 and employ 1,000 workers. Presumably Korf is anxious to trump a similar Japanese steel venture, an \$18 million rolling mill which Kyoe Steel Works have under construction in Auburn, N.Y.

British companies expanded their holdings in our food industry. On top of J. Lyons control of Beech-Nut baby food, the British firm bought 83% of the outstanding shares in United Brands' Baskin-Robbins ice cream firm for \$37.6 million in cash and notes. Lyons offered \$18.50 a share when Baskin was trading over the counter for \$12.50.

AVENHAM LTD., failing to get Beech-Nut, tried to buy Liggett & Myers, a "diversified tobacco concern" that manufactures several brands of cigarettes including the popular L&M, as well as other products. But Cavenham failed to work out an acceptable stock swap.

Cavenham is the British manufacturing arm of a Paris-based holding company, Generale Occidentale, and makes dietary food, processed meats, tobacco, soft drinks, wines and pharmaceuticals. It had substantial investment capital and was determined to move into the American market. So, despite two setbacks, the firm tried again in November and this time struck pay dirt by getting 51% of Grand Union stores.

The point to note is that foreign investors felt the U.S. companies were still cheap, even though they paid as much as 50% over the daily stock exchange quotations to obtain enough shares for control. And the pattern has been repeated over and over in virtually every segment of American industry and business—and in just about every state.

The range of foreign activity is truly nationwide. Sony of Japan is putting up a TV assembly line in San Diego. Hitachi Metals America, of White Plains, N.Y.—part of the giant Hitachi group of Japanese companies—bought an 80% interest in an Edmore, Mich., magnet plant for \$10 million. That may not seem a major acquisition in terms of capital outlay, but the firm produces a string of sensitive equipment: industrial magnets and magnetic materials used in military and consumer applications—for example, in TV and radio speakers.

Brown Boveri, a Swiss firm, has a

\$20 million plant in operation ten miles outside Richmond, Va., which employs 300 Americans. Their jobs are to inspect and test Swiss-made electrical turbines and ship them to U.S. customers. ICI America, Inc., subsidiary of England's Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., makes "Melinex" polyester film at a \$50 million plant near Richmond. Koye Seiko Co. Ltd., of Osaka, joined the many foreign firms attracted to the Carolinas. It is due to open a \$10 million bearing plant in Orangeburg, S.C., this spring and employ 100.

The Carolinas, like many of our less industrialized states, have worked hard to attract foreign capital and construction. They maintain offices Puerto Rico—and that does not include banking, insurance or sales and service organizations. It's worth noting, though, that until very recently the Germans clustered around the New York metropolitan area where the U.S. headquarters of such giants as the BASF chemical complex, Hoechst and Bayer Ag are located. Bayer, of aspirin fame, just announced plans to invest another 300 million marks (about \$115 million) over the next five years in its U.S. manufacturing facilities.

This local clustering of foreign firms was common and is only now beginning to disperse. Exceptions were the British and Canadians, who never suffered as much from it, since they spoke the same language and knew the country better. Moreover, they have long been active in a broad range of American business enterprises. Just look at this random sampling of what British-owned and controlled companies are into here:



"Why don't you say nice things like that to me?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

in major cities, send recruiting teams overseas and generally try to make their states as attractive to foreigners as possible. Both states have been particularly successful with German firms, which Charleston serves as a port.

At the last U.S. government count in October, 30 German firms had plants in North and South Carolina. They produced not only textiles, which is to be expected in that part of the country, but wire and springs, gauges for manufacturing wire, bearings, carbide tipped saws, textile machinery, veneer, water pumps, fuel injection systems, petrochemicals and dyestuffs and textile chemicals.

In all, more than 100 West German manufacturing and petroleum companies are active in 24 states and

tobacco, food products, crab meat processing, paint, electric motors, hydraulic equipment, chemicals, phar-maceuticals, sheet music, newsprint, paper, synthetic fibres, cod liver oil, sugar cane (Britain's Brewer & Co. Ltd., owns the huge Wailuku Sugar Co. in Hawaii), paint, gasoline retailing, chocolate and candies (Cadbury in Pennsylvania), cider and vinegar, syringes, thermometers, baby foods, records (Decca Ltd. owns thermometers, London Records), zinc, tires, circuit breakers, book publishing (Morgan-Grampion, a British publisher of trade and other business magazines, bought David McKay, one of the oldest U.S. book publishers, just last December), bricks, tea and coffee, malt, casement windows and screens, wallpaper, bicycles, real estate and laundry services. As for location, the

return of the

How many times have you sat back and wished you could return to a particular year or group of years just for the great music that was played. Now for the first, time, E-C Tape takes you back to those years -1929 all the way up to 1945 and brings you the greatest music ever recorded.

The songs are from name people like Maurice Chevalier, Sophie Tucker, Tommy Dorsey, Rudy Vallee, Bing Crosby, Guy Lombardo, Benny Goodman, Jimmy Durante, and everyone who was someone in the 30's and 40's. This collection of outstanding music has been assembled to bring you the top 16 songs of each year, mostly by the people who made them famous. This fabulous collection is available on records,

cassettes, 8 track tapes, and even reel-to-reel tapes for your enjoyment. With 1929
SONGS (ARTIST)
Anti-Miseaheum (J. Taegarden P. Whitemen)
Meen To Me (T. Wilson w Billy Holiday)
I'll Gat By (Herry Jemes w Dick Haymae)
Bullon Up Your Overcole (Horne Ogden)
Me and My Shedow (Jack Smith)
Sterduel (Merton Gould)
Greet Dey (Peler Knight)
Some of These Daye (Sophe Tucker)
I May Be Wrong But (R. Squires w W Scott)
The Tot Thru the Tulpe (Terry Basier)
Can Gree You Arryting But (Chier Sisters)
With e Song in My Heart (Welly Scott)
Why Wes I Born' (Gog Grent)

1930 SONGS (ARTIST)

SONGS (ARTIST)
Embrecasible You (T. Dorsey w.b. Sistford)
Strike Up the Bend (Peter Kinghi)
My Ideal (Maurice Chevalier)
Rockin: Charri (Mildred Bester)
Get Heppy (R. Squerse w Welly Scott)
Get Heppy (R. Squerse w Welly Scott)
Just a Gligobo (Tony Merria)
Body and Sout (Tary Bester)
Beccules (Riched Grobs)
Beccules (Riched Grobs)
Whet is This This (Celled Love? (Mel Torms)

6. What is This Thing Celled Love (Mel Torme)
19. SNGS (ARTIST)

1. Heartches (Elimo Tenner)
1. Let is Just Bowd (C Cherriss (M. Chevelier)
1. Persides (Terry Baster)
2. Let is Just Bowd (C Cherriss (M. Chevelier)
2. Persides (Terry Baster)
3. Unit Shark (Company)
3. Unit Shark (Company)
4. Unit Shark (Company)
4. Unit Shark (Company)
5. Unit Shark (Company)
6. Un

1932 SONGS (ARTIST)

SONGS (ARTIST)

Tee Told Every Little Ser (B Johnson A D Hums)
Brother Cen You Spare A Dime? (Budy Yalles)
Willow Weep For Minh A Elines Federarip)
Drums in My Heart (Robert Mendelli)
Put Dut Lights A Sleep (L. Horne V L. Haylon)
1 Surrander Dear (Bing (Toreby)
Speak To Me Ol Love (Robert Bentley)
The Song le You (Frank Smatra)
Speak To Me Ol Love (Robert Bentley)
The Song le You (Frank Smatra)
Con Udey is The Octave (E. Fishe w H Winterhelter)
Getting To Sea A Hebrit (G. Lomberdo w B. Crosby)
Lights Right To Sing The Silves (L. Armstrong)
One Hour Wint You (Meurica Cherster)

1933
SONGS (ARTIST)

1 Waren Be Loard By You (Mein Kene)

1 Neare Be Loard By You (Mein Kene)

1 The Carrock (High Winisheller)

2 Ever See A Dream Weking? (M. Chevelier)

5 Stormy Westher (Lenn Morre)

5 Stormy Westher (Lenn Morre)

6 Smoke Gete in Your Eyes (Terry Basiler)

1 Cover (Fary Bastler)

10 Cover (Fary Bastler)

11 Cover (Fary Bastler)

12 Everylings (Heve to Your Gene Austin)

13 Healt Wese (Calle Merkvedi w R Ogden)

13 Healt Wese (Calle Merkvedi w R Ogden)

15 I flent Fear (One Carrell Smmy Key)

15 Temptation (Artis Shew)

1934

1934
SONGS (ARTIST)
1, You're The Top (Johnson & Williams w.H. Bowen)
1, You're The Top (Johnson & Williams w.H. Bowen)
1, You're The Top (Johnson & City Stockers)
1, One I Blame Me (Met Denne)
1, One I Blame Me (Met Denne)
1, One I Get The College (City Stockers)
1, One Night Di Love (Grece Moore)
1, Moon Glow (Ames Broc w Sid Remin)
1, Moon Glow (Ames Brock w Sid Remin)
1, Moon

1935

SONGS (ARTIST)

I'm in The Mood For Love (Kon Berrige, Johnny Gibbs)
My Mers Gone Nov (Irlein Japaon)
My Mers Gone Nov (Irlein Japaon)
My Mers Gone Nov (Irlein Japaon)
My Mers Gone Round a Round (E Wrighl w T. Doresy)
Summertime (Elsenor Sibber)
Begin The Soquend A Round (E Wrighl w T. Doresy)
Red Saile in The Sunses (V Monroe w Moonmeide)
Red Saile in The Sunses (V Monroe w Moonmeide)
I God Plenky Ol Hurtin (Levrence Tibbert)
I God Plenky Ol Hurtin (Levrence Tibbert)
A Sweet Mystery Ol Life (J. McDoneid & N. Edde)
Beek, You te My Women Now (L. Tibbert)
I Though With Love (Seven Hurtin)
I I An'il Mecesserily So (Levrence Tibbert)
II An'il Mecesserily So (Levrence Tibbert)
II An'il Mecesserily So (Levrence Tibbert)

1936 SONGS (ARTIST)

SONGS (ARTIST)
Small Hotel (Long) Gougles)
Whitlangool Song (Jonn Dougles)
Whitlangool Song (Jonn Dougles)
If a A Sin To Tell A Lie (Fets Walter)
If a A Sin To Tell A Lie (Fets Walter)
Is It True Whet They Sey About Dize (P. Harrie)
In The Chepal The Moonlight
All Michigan Sey The Moonlight
All Michigan Sey About Dize (P. Harrie)
In The Chepal The Moonlight
All Michigan
John Love Cell (IV. Edit A J McGoneld)
Limehouse Blues (Duke Blington)
Corem Bost Cemes Home (C. Lomberdo w H. Lomberdo)
Ponciene (David Rose)
Moonlight & Shedows (E. Ouchen w L. Shere-ood)
When Leave Heeven (G. Lomberdo w C. Lomberdo)

1937

1937

SONGS (ARTIST)

1. Thenks For The Memorise (Terry Baster)
2. Bes Mir Bist Oo Schon (Guy Lomberdo)
3. Where O' When (Welly Scott)
4. Where O' When (Welly Scott)
5. My Funny Vasiening (Mery Mertin)
6. Diper Doodle (T. Ooreery w Edyth Wright)
7. Is Gold My Love To Keap Mew Merrin (I. Bounn)
7. Is Gold My Love To Keap Mew Merrin (I. Bounn)
9. So Res (G. Lomberdo w C. Lomberdo)
10. Vann, Venni (Riddy Vallee)
12. Ledy Is A Tramp (S. Groser w R. Mandell)
13. September in Rein (G. Lomberdo w C. Lomberdo)
14. Buck What El Bounderin w Merrhe Boltoni
15. Theil Old Feeling (G. Lomberdo w C. Lemberdo)
1938

SONGS (ARTIST)

1938
SONGS (ARTIST)
1. September Song IMPER Huston)
2. September Song IMPER Huston)
2. September Song IMPER Statist
3. Die O'Clock (Count Beseit
4. My Heart Belonge To Goddy (Mary Merin)
6. Marined An Angal (Benny Goodmen)
6. Marined An Angal (Benny Goodmen)
6. If Be Seeing You (Terry Bester)
6. Marined An Angal (Benny Goodmen)
6. If Be Seeing You (Terry Bester)
6. If Be Seeing You (Terry Bester)
6. If Be Seeing You (Terry Bester)
6. The Thin (Comberdor Worthward (Arthur)
11. You Go To My Head ((J. Sewitt or Top Hellers)
12. Any Old Time ((Bible Volders of M. A. Bester)
13. My Reverse (Lerry Cinion willow Wen)
14. My Reverse (Lerry Cinion willow Wen)
15. Change Patiesons (Johnny Casmond)
15. The Cent Besch

SONGS (ARTIST)

SONGS (ARTIST)

Live a Thome
Three Little Fehres (Key Kyser)
Three Little Fehres (Key Kyser)

Do Lious Voya" (A. Shewketain Forreet)
Sent Year Voya" (A. Shewketain Forreet)
Sent Treerdey Her Todey (J. Mercer w B. Goodmen)
God Blees Americe (Kele Smith)

Over The Reinbow (Hill Bowen)

Over The Reinbow (Hill Bowen)
Deer Berich Police (Gishe Muselle Orchestre)
Beer Berich Police (Gishe Muselle Orchestre)

Over The Reinbow (Hill Bowen)

Over The Reinbow (Hill Bowen 1940

1940
SONGS (ARTIST)
1. Foote Ruch In (T Occesy w 5 chiefe)
2. Stein Ruch In (T Occesy w 5 chiefe)
3. Cabin in The Sky (Ethal Westers)
4. Songe My Mother Teught Me (J Dragonelle)
5. Heer A Rhepeody (C Barner w Bob Cercili)
6. The Lea Time I Saw Peris (Lanny Roes)
9. Wa Three (Bob Cheeler w Belories O Nelli)
11. All or Nothing Al All (F Mertin w C Rogers)
12. Taking Chence on Love (S Rey w 3 Kedels)
13. You Stepped Out Of A Dream (Cerlime Valente
16. Meter See I You (L Chinne W Sonties)
16. Neerness Of You (L Chinne w H Sonties)
16. Neerness Of You (L Chinne w H Sonties)
16. Meter Beuinful Mueic (Buddy Clerk w W King)

SONGS (ARTIST) Il's Been A long Time (H. James w K. Kellen)
Alchieon Topeke & Senie Fe (Dorsey-Sentimentelisie)
Linde (Buddy (Cisch) (Perry, Como)
And The Angels Sing (Benny Goodmen)
June is Busing Dut All Over (Peter Knight)
Boo Hoo (G. Lomberdo w Lomberdo Bros)
Ol Lemp Ligher (S. Keye w B. Williams)

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1941

SONGS (ARTIST)

Heart DI Taxee (A. Rey v B. Scheller & S. Herfurt)

Suckib Down, Winock (James Waker)

1 Cover The Weistroni (Anie Shew)

5 Take The A. Tren (Duke Ellington)

5 Take The A. Tren (Duke Ellington)

7 Bewiched (Weij Scott)

9 There's Ixe Sad III. Agen (Veuph Monroe)

10 Chiefer of Cover (Ken Briter)

10 Hose Life of Oxer (Ken Briter)

11 Whis Cliff of Oxer (Ken Briter)

12 Bluse in The Kight (Oneh Shore)

13 Bluse in The Kight (Oneh Shore)

14 The Hu St Song (Freddy Herin A Eddle Stone)

15 Don't Take Your Love For Me (The Three Suns)

15 Don't Take Your Love For Me (The Three Suns)

16 CONGS (ARTIST)

Gibbel

Martin w C. Rogare &

1942
SONGS (ARTIST)
Fase: Oell (Johnny Gibbe)
Junge. Jangel: Jungle (Freddy Mertin w C. Rogere & S. Wade)
Junge. Jangel: Jungle (Freddy Mertin w C. Rogere & S. Wade)
Sleepy Lagon (Tommy Obrasy)
Junks Bos Sationy (Wang Merchanner)
Junks Bos Sationy (Wang Merchanner)
Heppinese is A. Thing Celled Jos (W. Hermen A. F. Weyne)
When The Light Go On Agent (Yeagth Monco)
The Old Black Megic (Terry Baster)
Jos Break (J. Heyme & T. Doren)
Jos Break (J. Heyme & T. Doren)
Jos Break (J. Heyme & T. Doren)
Sirp Potte (A. Rey w Four King Sistere)
Tengenne (V. Monros)
Tengenne (V. Monros)
There Are Such Things (Frenk Sinete & Tommy Dorsey)
1943
SONGS (ARTIST)

SONGS (ARTIST)

SONGS (ARTIST)

1. Speak Low (C. Markwell w Ronne Ogden)

2. For Me And My Gel (A Lymer, Cealt w Bill Shermen)

3. Pin (Social for A Blue Ledy (C. Millaw), Sap Netson)

3. Pina (Social for A Blue Ledy (C. Millaw), Sap Netson)

5. Manhatten Sarenede (T. Boren, J. Statistol)

5. Manhatten Sarenede (T. Boren, J. Statistol)

5. Manhatten Sarenede (T. Boren, J. Statistol)

5. Marry Deele (Fow King Sields)

6. Marry Deele (Fow King Sields)

6. Beams Mucho (Ang Ruesell)

7. Holdey For Strings (Deed Rees)

7. Moonlingh Mood (G. Miller & Alkifed Drake)

7. Moonlingh Mood (G. Miller & Alkifed Drake)

7. The Surrey With The Fringe On Top (A Orke)

7. Le Alweys Four (Fodd Powell ** Paggy Menn)

7. Dakshome (Altred Orke & Joen Roberte)

7. Sonlinestel Journey (Hel Michilyre)

SONGS (ARTIST)

Sonlimental Journey (Hai McIniyra)
Rum And Coce Cote (Vauchon Monos)
Rum And Coce Cote (Vauchon Monos)
Strenge Musc (Lohnry Bougles)
Sen Farnendo Valley (Four King Sieters)
Farne Coce The Song (S Keys & Nancy Norman)
Thare Coce The Song (S Keys & Nancy Norman)
Thare Coce The Song (S Keys & Nancy Norman)
Thare Coce The Song (S Keys & Nancy Norman)
I Love You (Wolly Scotl)
Gonce With A Bolly (Tony Pester)
Sius Ran (G Miller w Rey Eberls)
Don't Fence Me in (Roy Rogers)
You Hurt The Dne You Love (S Keys & William)
I'm Makin Bisless (M McIniye & Rith Gaylor)
Twilight Time (The Three Suns)



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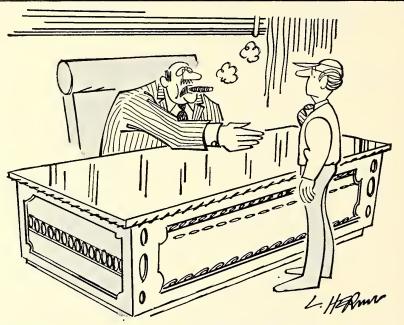
The growing foreign ownership of American business and industry

British are active in 31 states, from Georgia to Texas, from Alaska to Florida and from Massachusetts to California and Hawaii. In all, 148 British firms have a share in 264 U.S. firms

Even countries like France and Italy, not generally known for economic daring so far from home, have begun to pour capital into the U.S. To be sure, the 45 or so French companies with operating subsidiaries here concentrate on fashion, food and toiletries—articles for which the French are famous. But the French firm, Air Liquide Co., owns U.S. subsidiaries in Oregon, Georgia and Arizona which make industrial gases

were \$1.6 billion, with \$1.15 billion invested in manufacturing facilities and \$373 million in such financial institutions as insurance companies, banks, etc.

Finance is an area of expanding foreign interest here. Though the Swiss are considered the world's bankers, only about a quarter of their holdings in the U.S. are in the financial area. The British, whose banking interests are probably wider than those of the Swiss but less well publicized (and don't the Swiss wish they could figure out how the British manage to hide their often dominant role in money management!) have about a third of their holdings in this area—



"Your idea saved our company four million dollars, Winslow—thanks a lot!"
THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

and welding equipment. La Farge makes cement in Virginia. Rhone Poulenc S.A. has companies in New Jersey and Puerto Rico which manufacture chemicals, pharmaceuticals and synthetic fibres. Sarma S.A. owns American Sarma Inc. which produces airplane connecting rods in Nevada. Other French firms here make signal analyzers, high purity ultraviolet light absorbers, plastic lenses and electric equipment. An Italian company makes steel ingots and rods in New Jersey. Another, Olivetti (which long since took over Underwood), manufactures its type-writers and other office equipment here, while Montecatini Edison, another Italian firm, produces chemicals in West Virginia.

Swiss firms are active in 18 states with heavy emphasis on pharmaceuticals, chemicals, timepieces, foods, chocolates and dyestuffs. At the end of 1972, Swiss assets in the U.S.

\$1.2 billion in finance and insurance at the end of 1972, out of total assets of \$4.6 billion.

Over the last seven years the number of non-American banks in the U.S. rose from just over 200 to 430. In New York City, foreign banks handle a third of the international payments transactions conducted in that financial center. Foreign banks in the U.S. handle assets valued at about \$20 billion.

Dutch investments in the U.S. reached \$2.3 billion at the end of 1972, growing more slowly in the 70's than in the 60's. But the Netherlands' position is a special one. The bulk of Dutch holdings are in three multinational companies with extensive U.S. properties: Royal Dutch Petroleum, Unilever, N.V., and Philips, N.V.

Royal Dutch owns 10,000 Shell gasoline stations throughout the U.S. as well as lubricant, chemical and

pipe firms. Unilever N.V. is the Dutch partner that shares ownership, with Unilever Ltd. of England, of the worldwide Unilever organization. Their U.S. subsidiaries include Lever Brothers, the big soap maker; T.J. Lipton Co., which makes tea and soups among other food specialties, and the Good Humor Ice Cream company. Finally, the American subsidiaries of Philips—more than 36 of them—make pharmaceuticals, chemicals, home appliances, electronic products (everything from tape recorders to Norelco electric shavers) and electrical equipment.

THERE is a good deal of unidentified foreign investment here. Getting information about it is much harder than pulling teeth. If you guess that a lot of it is quiet Arab money, you're probably right. About all I can specify from the Persian Gulf area is a chain of Iranian-owned gasoline stations in upstate New York, procured in a petroleum deal with Ashland Oil Co. of Kentucky.

The Iranians are not Arabs. You are entitled to draw your own conclusions about any Arab enterprises here shunging publicity.

shunning publicity.

This bewildering diversity of enterprise should not suggest that it is easy to set up a business in the United States as a foreigner. There is a maze of laws and restrictions on federal, state and local levels that must be learned first. And for every incentive to foreign investment there is often a larger obstacle. The Securities and Exchange Commission, for example, keeps a tight eye on any shenanigans that smack of stock manipulation or similar sharp exchange practices.

Moreover, the American market is a tough one to crack. Many a foreign manufacturer has fallen on his nose because he didn't do enough marketing and distribution home-work. This has even happened to major oil companies. Just a few years ago, British Petroleum, one of the world's leading oil concerns, decided to take a fling at the American market. BP had some major concessions in the newly found Alaskan North Slope and other Arctic oil fields. There was talk then of the rapid construction of a pipeline from the oil fields, with one route proposed to cross Canada and terminate in the U.S. Middle West. A major regional U.S. oil distributor, Sinclair Oil, was in trouble and up for sale. BP took the plunge and bought Sinclair, after the Justice Department nixed a merger between Sinclair and Atlantic Richfield. For \$400 million in cash and notes, BP took control of two refineries and a network of 9,700 gas stations in 16 states and the District of Columbia.

But BP managers realized quickly that they lacked the market knowhow and operational technology to run their U.S. subsidiary effectively. So they bought a 25% interest in Standard Oil of Ohio in the hopes of buying American managerial talent. But, as world oil supplies tightened, BP found it could not buy oil in sufficient quantity and at competitive prices to make its U.S. operation a good one. The story isn't over yet, but BP has cut back and it is doubtful whether it can hold on until the Arctic oil starts flowing. And even if it can, the Alaska pipeline has now taken a different route.

Another British fiasco involved a takeover attempt of a major Manhattan real estate firm. The British are big in that field in New York and already own several major hotels and office buildings. Last spring, British Land Co. offered \$17.50 a share for Uris Building Corp. The firm's shares in 1973 cruised between a low of 10 and a top of 16½. At the time of the British offer the market had once again touched near bottom and Uris had slid down with it. The British buyers, after careful thought, felt that their \$700 million offer was too high a price. A lower bid was submitted and in subsequent negotiations the deal went $ph\overline{f}t$.

Much more serious in its overall implications for foreign investment in the U.S. was the Canadian Development Corporation's attempt to take over controlling interest in Texasgulf Inc., a U.S. mining giant. That one was quickly tied up in the courts -where it still is—because CDC is a Canadian government agency. It raised a whole new set of questions about governments, rather than companies, buying up U.S. properties. Moreover, the takeover bid emerged at about the same time that Mitsui & Co. Ltd., successfully bid \$125 million for a 50% interest in the aluminum business of American Metals Climax. Japanese trading companies are so closely entwined with their government that it is often hard to tell them apart, with ownership and managing personnel almost inter-changeable. Both cases served to make public some of the negative aspects of the foreign invasion.

THE Japanese had received most of the publicity. In the late 1960's and early 1970's their exports had established them as a dominant force on the American market in everything from color television and high quality cameras to automobiles, steel and textiles. In fact, Japan had become such a power in the American economy that most of our domestic business woes were blamed on Japanese competition. At one time, just a few years ago, our trade deficit with Japan topped \$4 billion a year, an intolerably high level. Washington began to put the heat on Tokyo, suggesting that it was time Japan made major trade concessions, both in opening the Japanese domestic market to American products and capital, and by investing Japanese



"I was thrown out with the bath water—that's what!'

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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money in the U.S. Dutifully, Tokyo did both—just a little bit of it and with more wrinkles in their actions than a California prune.

American firms were allowed to invest directly in the Japanese economy, but such investments were tied

up with enough ribbons to make their long-term benefit questionable. And while Japanese investments in the United States grew enormously, it soon became evident that much of the growth was due to the use of trick mirrors.

THE Japanese borrowed more American money, a fairly common practice, than anyone else, and they engaged in massive currency speculation against the dollar. Most of the gimmicks were legal enough in commercial terms. For example, Japanese businessmen gambled in 1971 and 1972 that the dollar would be repeatedly devalued and had their U.S. trading company affiliates prepay imports from Japan, which resulted in a huge capital outflow of high value U.S. dollars.

There was an outflow of \$531 million in 1971 alone. After the devaluation, of course, they came back in with their currency gains to buy more shares in U.S. businesses and to start new enterprises. Strictly speaking this is not foreign money. It is profits the Japanese made from manipulating our currency. Since the in-and-out flow of capital was so much more pronounced between Japan and the U.S. than with other industrial countries, the growth of real Japanese investment in the U.S. has

been hardest to chart accurately.

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The growing foreign ownership of American business and industry

This has also led to a number of myths about the extent of Japanese control of U.S. industry.

Few can deny the visible facts of the Japanese presence in the U.S. All through 1972 and 1973 evidence of Japanese economic prowess in the U.S. grew. Their total assets in the U.S. are hard to pin down because of constantly shifting capital, but \$1 billion is not a bad guess.

YET official figures at the end of 1972 showed a negative investment balance, i.e.; more Japanese money departed than Japan had here in total assets. All foreign investors —including ours—take their profits home even if they spend operating money in the host nation. Moreover, although 1973 saw another burst of Japanese capital move into the United States to build leather, steel, bearing and television plants, the amounts are not large enough to justify some newspaper charges that Japan is about to buy up the United States lock, stock and barrel.

One paper even reported that the United States faced an economic Pearl Harbor as a result of the onslaught. And yet, there is an element of truth in these charges. Japan's presence in the American economy is more vital to her than those of other nations are to them. It is also newer and fresher and more innovative. Canadian and British money have been around forever. The Japanese are the new boys in town—and the most visi-

Thus, the Japanese challenge and, somewhat surprisingly perhaps, the Canadian Development Corporation's bid for the Texasgulf mining company, served to push the rush of foreign investments into a different, less favorable public light. Some lawmakers professed concern at a "sellout" of U.S. industry to foreign capital, a complaint which some European governments freely made about us in the 1960's. France especially was then eager to block expansion of U.S. multinational companies inside her borders, and to put some shackles

on freebooting American capital.

Both the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers are studying the inflow of foreign capital in order to develop reasoned positions their organizations should take toward it. Rep. John Dent, of Pennsylvania, chairman of a House labor subcommittee, recently introduced legislation to limit foreign ownership of U.S. companies to 35%. Dent argues that his bill "is not devised to stop foreign investment. Thirty-five per cent of any corporation is still a good investment. It is designed instead to encourage diversification of foreign investment, as well as to prevent control of American businesses by foreign investors."

Organized labor-for all its anger at our firms moving abroad—is keeping a beady eye on the foreign invaders. Union leaders don't yet know what kind of employers many new foreign managers would make and they want to be sure that American workers are treated as fairly and as well by European or Japanese bosses as by their own countrymen. Nor do they regard this as a matter of course.

Labor feels that foreigners will conform to community standards in their dealing with workers-fine where such relations are good, not so fine where the unions wish they were

better.

About the only cheers that came out of AFL-CIO leader George Meany's shop were those that greeted concerned enough by the Canadian government's effort to get Texasgulf to draft legislation that would bar takeovers by foreign governments or their "entities." But his measure would not bar a purely private for-eign company from buying a U.S. concern. Bentsen worries about conflicting interests of shareholders, since foreign government interests could often differ from those of outfor-gain shareholders. But in general he does favor investments of foreign money here—as the Nixon administration does—as a substantive aid in solving our balance of payments problems and expanding our economy in the face of the retreat of our own capital overseas.

INALLY, there is Rep. John Culver of Joyce who will be the company of Joyce with the company of ver, of Iowa, who plans hearings this year to find out how large foreign investments really are, who owns what, and where the money is coming from-all areas where facts are hard



"Hemsley, your salary increase will become effective as soon as you do." THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the Volvo announcement. The auto workers especially are happy that the Swedes are going to come on the American scene in a big way. Sweden, as a socialist country, is all but union run, while the Swedes have pioneered the idea of making assembly line jobs less boring. And on-the-job boredom has grown into a major social issue, both for unions and management.

But Volvo is not regarded as a typical newcomer in union circles. With at least as much foreign capital buying up established U.S. businesses as setting up new operations, labor feels the expansion of the U.S. labor market that results from foreign investment won't be that great. It often only means new bosses for old jobs.

In short, labor remains cautious and suspicious, perhaps even regarding the whole venture with a slightly negative twist. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, of Texas, was

to come by and often fuzzed up on purpose. Some of it, certainly, is borrowed in the U.S. and that does not help the balance of payments, though as long as it is used to build new facilities like the Volvo plant, it will help provide new jobs. Money borrowed here to purchase shares in an existing firm, however, does not do the U.S. economy much tangible good.

In short, the issue of rapid growth of foreign investment is complex and subtle, but it is now an established fact of U.S. economic life, and will have to be dealt with as such. There are national security aspects that must be considered. Should a foreign firm, for example, be allowed to buy controlling interest in major defense contractors or subcontractors who manufacture sensitive component parts for weapons systems? On the other hand, could such ownership not lead to advance research and developSAVES YOU

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Zip .

The growing foreign ownership of American business and industry

ment that private U.S. capital may not be willing to risk? Then, too, how much overseas money should a foreigner be required to put up before he can borrow the rest from U.S. sources? And what about labor's attitude toward foreign management?

Some of these questions are now being widely examined. The Chamber of Commerce hopes to develop an international investment code or a series of what are described as "good conduct" rules which both business and government would have to follow. Such a code or set of rules would touch upon employment, community development, technology transfers and, of course, national security. It is also a sign of acceptance of the foreign investors. And there seems little doubt that foreign money, investment and personnel will play an increasingly large role in American society. Even small towns will have to get used to Japanese managers of steel mills or German bosses of a production line. And this time it won't be the melting pot. These new "ethnics" will stay only a limited time, say five years, and then be rotated home, just as American overseas managers are.

One area of impact of foreign money on the U.S. will be less visible—its role in the banks and board rooms and on the stock exchanges, where the big deals are made. END

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

Benjamin Franklin, Scientist

devote most of his time to the mails, he sent his friend Collinson a collection of letters recently written to fellow scientists. They dealt in part with swamp drainage, variations in climate, northeast storms, the cause of springs on mountains, sea shells in rock, the cultivation of hemp and several nonscientific matters. Among them was a letter describing his observations on heat conductivity.

His desk and its lock, he said, were of the same temperature, but the lock felt cold while the wood didn't. At the touch, the metal must be taking more heat from his hand. Therefore metals are good conductors of heat, wood is not. Millions had noticed the facts.

Franklin turned them into correct generalizations about the conductivity of materials.

By 1755, other matters demanded his attention. The Indians, egged on by the French, were rampaging to the west, threatening not only frontier settlements but, perhaps, Philadelphia itself. The British sent General Braddock to end the threat, and Franklin helped supply him.

Braddock was beaten and the threat continued. So, during the latter part of 1755 and through much of 1756, Franklin himself served as a militia colonel and led a small unit toward the frontier. But his main service was the organization of Pennsylvania's defenses and morale.

That same year, a new Franklin paper was read to the British Royal Society, "Physical and Meteorological Observations, Conjectures and Supour breath is visible in cold air but not warm; why fog, mists and clouds remain suspended; why hail is formed in summer; and why there's snow on tropical mountains. In 1757, Franklin was tapped for

positions." In it, he explained why

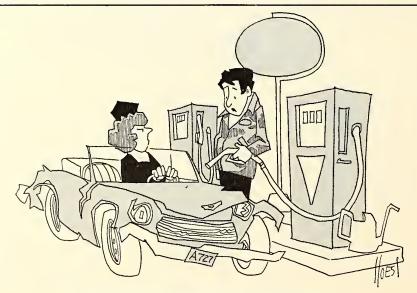
In 1757, Franklin was tapped for his first diplomatic mission—to plead the colonies' right before the Crown to tax the vast Penn family holdings in America. He left in June for his first trip to England since his youth. He was chosen because, of all the colonists, he had the greatest prestige in Europe—in part for his sage and humorous writings, chiefly because of his world scientific leadership. En route he made fresh observation of the Gulf Stream, repeatedly lowering a thermometer overboard.

Franklin stayed five years. He was an immediate sensation, and his circle of friends soon included the rich and famous as well as some of the best minds in Britain. He argued the colonies' case, and, after more than two years, won it. During this period, whenever possible, he doffed his diplomatic cap and assumed the scientific. In May 1758, at Cambridge, he explored the fundamentals of the cooling power of evaporation. By wetting the ball of a thermometer with readily-evaporating ether and blowing on it, he produced a temperature of 25 degrees below zero. From this, he explained the need to perspire in hot weather and enunciated what became basic principles of our modern refrigeration.

RANKLIN often arrived at his discoveries by the simplest means. In 1760, probing into the field of heat conduction, he recommended white clothing over black in summer heat or tropical climes, after he had placed swatches of colored cloth on snow in bright sunshine. In a few hours, the black, absorbing the sun's heat, had melted a shadowy hole in the snow, while the white, reflecting the heat, remained on the surface. The lesson was obvious, but it took Europeans the better part of a century to adopt white clothes for the tropics.

The next year, Franklin invented a gadget he called the armonica, a musical device consisting of 23 glass globes of different sizes, mounted in a row in a wooden case. The globes were turned by a foot pedal and each gave its own tone as the player touched its edges with dampened fingers as they turned. Franklin amused his friends with it, but the instrument caught on in more serious circles. Mozart, Gluck and Beethoven wrote music for it and Marie Antoinette learned to play it.

In 1762, Franklin returned to America and again became caught up in the affairs of the country, but the dispute over the Penn holdings flared up again and Franklin was returned to England in 1764 to try and resolve it. The issue, however, was soon sub-



"I don't know if I should sell you any more gasoline or not. Looks like you've had enough already."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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CONTINUED

Benjamin Franklin, Scientist

merged by the much larger issue of the Stamp Act, which Parliament had passed and which Franklin determinedly set out to have repealed. His efforts, along with the enormous opposition to the Act in the colonies, convinced Parliament and it threw out the Act on March 8, 1766.

Franklin remained in England as agent to some of the colonies, a kind of ambassador extraordinary. He was free to travel, and to pursue his scientific adventures to the extent that he was not limited by his diplomatic chores. He did so extensively throughout Europe.

In 1767, shortly before he was to leave for a visit to Paris, he received from George Croghan, an Indian interpreter and guide, some mastodon

expected conclusions from what he saw—often from 50 to 200 years ahead of his time.

During these years abroad, he was into everything. He is credited with being the first to correctly spot the cause of lead poisoning; he verified by experiment that Dutch bargemen's reports that canal boats would travel faster in deep water than in shallow was true—though he couldn't say whether the difference was of consequence enough to justify the expense in deepening the canals. His experiment could be likened to a crude forerunner (with liquids) of the wind-tunnel experiments with airflow that the Wright Brothers designed a century and a half later to understand flying.

In a letter to the eminent American physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush, he demolished the current thinking on the causes of the common cold; he recommended the cultivation of silkworms



"They keep talking about a four-day week eventually—but I still have to hold down three separate jobs to make ends meet."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

tusks and teeth he'd found in the Ohio country. In Paris, Franklin looked up the Abbé Chappe d'Auteroche, an astronomer and traveler, and told him of the find. He asked the Abbé if any similar objects had ever been found in Siberia. The Abbé, who had been there, believed they had. Franklin found it remarkable that elephants, now unknown outside of hot countries, once lived in Siberia as well as Ohio. "It looks," he wrote, "as if the earth had anciently been in another position, and the climates differently placed from what they are at present." It is only since about 1960 that modern science has carried this to the accepted certainty that both the continents themselves and the poles have drifted and are still

As usual, Franklin looked at what others had also seen and drew un-

in America as a more economical way to produce fibers for clothing when compared with cotton or wool; he introduced rhubarb to America and possibly also kohlrabi and Scotch cabbage; he conducted an elaborate but inconclusive experiment to see if oil, when spread on rough waters, might calm them.

In 1769, Franklin published in London the fourth edition of "Experiments and Observations on Electricity," to which he added his "Letters on Philosophical Subjects"—discourses on electricity, population growth, smallpox inoculations, whirlwinds and waterspouts, geology, evaporation, salt mines, sound, river tides, insects, and more. Some of the people to whom the letters were sent were the Queen of England's physician, the Governor of New York, a Harvard astronomer, his brother

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| Understand Your Men | | | | | |
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| Together Agein | | | | | |
| Burning Mamories | | | | | |
| Cross The Bridge of Was | 0 | | | | |
| Miller s Cave | | | | | |
| Sorrow on the Rocks | | | | | |
| Your Heart Turned Laft | | | | | |
| The Ballad of Ire Heys | | | | | |
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| Four Strong Winds . | | | | | |

TITLE

| Johnny Cash |
|----------------------------|
| Bobby Bara |
| ARTIST |
| Roger Miller |
| Jim Reeves |
| Eddy Arnold |
| Marty Robbins |
| Johnny Cash |
| Jimmy Dean |
| Little Jimmy Oickans |
| Roy Drusky & Pris Milchell |
| Ernast Ashworth |
| Roger Miller |
| Eddy Arnold |
| Jim Resvas |
| Johnny Bond |

| | ARTIST |
|-----|---------------|
| | Jim Ranvoe |
| | Sonny James |
| | Eddy Arnold |
| | Bill Anderson |
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| | Lorella Lynn |
| | Merle Haggerd |
| | Herden Trio |
| | Eddy Arnold |
| | Devid Houston |
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| | Jim Reevee |
| | Sanny Jemes |
| | Jan Howerd |
| | Eddy Arnold |
| | Merie Heggerd |
| | |

1966

| initio o traon | 01 043 |
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| TITLE | 1967 |
| It's the Little Things | |
| Here Comes Heaven | |
| For Loving You | |
| By the Time I Gel to F Welk Through Thie Wo | |
| Your Tander Loving Co | 70 |
| Jackson Turn the World Around | |
| My Elugiva Draama | |
| Where Done the Good | Times Go?. |
| I Don't Wanna Play Ho | use With You |
| Sing Me Back Homa Tonight Cerman | |
| Rosenne a Gone Wild | 7 |
| TITLE | 1968 |
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| TITLE | 1968 |
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| Oeddy Singe Bass | |
| I Wenne Live | |
| Take Me to Your World | |
| Honey | |
| How Long Will My Beby | Be Gone? |
| Harper Veller PTA | |
| Than You Tall Me Good-b |) v |
| I Walk Alone | |
| D-I-V-O-R-C-E | |
| The Legend of Bonnie & | Clyde |
| To Make Love Sweeter Fr | or You |
| Wichile Linemen | |
| Slend By Your Men . | |
| Mama Tried | |
| Wild Weekend | |
| Whel a Made Milwaukee | Femous |
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| TITLE | 1969 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Running Bear | S |
| Galvasion | |
| Johnny B Good | E |
| Okia From Muskogee | |
| Singing my Song | 1 |
| Baby, Baby (I know yo | u're e ledy) C |
| A Boy Named Sus | |
| Only the Lonely | n Anlone? |
| My Lile | |
| Is Anybody Going to Sa | e Antono 7 |
| The Wave to Love a A | |
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| Who e Gonne Mow Yo | |
| A Week in a Country | Jeri T |
| Thete e No No | |
| (I'm So) Alreid of Los | ing you Again (|
| | |
| Games People Play | my you again C |

| TITLE | 1970 |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Rose Gerden | |
| Sunday Morning Coming | Oown |
| My Woman, My Women | |
| He Loves Me All the We | v |
| I Cen I Believe thei | fou ve Stopp |
| Loving Me | |
| 15 Yeare Ago | |
| Coal Minere Deughter | |
| There Muel be More Lov | e Then This |
| Fleeh & Blood | |
| For the Good Times | |
| Run Women Run | |
| Lang. Long Texes Road | |
| The Poul Sherk | |
| If I ware a Corponler | |
| All for the Love of Sune | hine |
| The Wonders You Perlor | m |
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| TITLE | 1971 |
| Bright Lights | |

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| Cerolyn | |
| You're My Men | |
| Me & You & e Oog Nemed Boo | ٠. |
| How Much More Can Sha Stand | |
| Ouite . | |
| Good Lovin | |
| It s Four in The Morning | |
| Men in Bleck | |
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| When You're Hol You're Hol . | |
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| One e on the Wey | |
| One e on the wey | |
| Would You Take Another Chance | WILL. |
| Alweye Remember | |
| | |

| Temmy Wynette |
|--------------------|
| ARTIST |
| Sonny Jemes |
| Marie Haggard |
| Lynn Anderson |
| Stonewall Jeckson |
| Conwey Twilly |
| Bill Anderson |
| Temmy Wynaile |
| Feron Young |
| Johnny Ceeh |
| Oolly Perton |
| Tom T Hell |
| Jerry Reed |
| Johnny Paycheck |
| Lorette Lynn |
| Me Jerry Lee Lewis |
| Bill Anderson |

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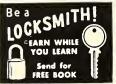
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CONTINUED

Benjamin Franklin, Scientist

Peter and the 21-year-old daughter of his London landlady.

Later letters concerned sun spots, magnetism, a new way to make carriage wheels, heating a church in Boston, the census in China, purifying air and the origins of coal.

The world has never seen a shortage of people who would speculate on such a broad range of subjects on the basis of limited common-sense observations. As a rule, their chances of being right are exceedingly small. But while Franklin made his mistakes, and while he operated in some fields with too little data ever to know the truth, his batting average as a

Nobody has since improved upon his basic methods. Time and again, when there was no possible means of experimenting, he successfully anticipated Einstein's later, famous "mental experiments."

As the pitch of the discontent in America intensified, Franklin's love for his country deepened. His efforts in England at conciliation a failure, he set sail for home in April 1775.

While the first battles of the Revolution were being fought at Lexington and Concord, Franklin was in mid-ocean, using the voyage to study the Gulf Stream. Again, several times a day, he lowered his thermometer into the waters, taking measurements, making notes.

Franklin arrived in Philadelphia on May 5 and the next day was chosen a representative to the Second Con-



"It can't be out of gas—just this morning the carburetor was flooded!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

one-man university was enormously high.

Sir Humphrey Davy, a great scientist of a later age, separated Franklin from run-of-the-mill speculators on all of nature in a phrase: "By very small means, he established grand truths."

RANKLIN never solely trusted in the power of his pure reason. If any notion of his was subject to experimentation, he devised the experiment. Today, experimentation is the accepted mode of testing scientific theory. Franklin's role as a father of experimentation is one of his lesser known great distinctions. It had never been carried on on such a scale, and to the scientists of his time his experimental approach was a revelation which they accepted with en-thusiasm and admiration. A British admirer was overawed at Franklin's ingenuity in testing the broadest of notions with the simplest of equip-

tinental Congress. At that Congress, he was named U.S. Postmaster General, drafted Articles of Confederation (his draft wasn't the one accepted) and helped write the Declaration of Independence. But five months later, Franklin, now nearly 70, was on the seas again, one of three commissioners sent to France to negotiate a treaty of alliance and get France into the war on the side of the colonies. Naturally, while en route, he kept careful track of the Gulf Stream. His work on charting that river-within-the-ocean was nearly complete.

In France, Franklin was wildly greeted. By 1778, his efforts, and the British defeat at Saratoga in 1777, won formal recognition of our independence and French participation in the war. For once, Franklin was almost too busy to pursue his scientific bent. Still, there were moments. In 1778, he wrote a letter to a friend speculating again on the nature of the Aurora Borealis. In brief, he







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CONTINUED

Benjamin Franklin, Scientist

thought it was the result of electricity captured in frozen water vapor. He was right about particles, but not about their being water. The actual electrified particles were not identified for nearly two centuries.

Science also proved to be a link between Franklin and two men destined to play major roles in France's own revolution, ten years hence. Jean Paul Marat, a sort of Thomas Paine to the French revolution, asked for and got Franklin's support in getting Marat's new ideas on the nature of fire before France's esteemed Academy of Sciences. And Maximilien Robespierre, who was later partly responsible for the French Revolution's Reign of Terror, sought Franklin's help in pleading a court case in Saint-Omer, a town in northern France, to annul an ordinance prohibiting use of lightning rods. Many superstitious people regarded their use as blasphemous.

THILE war raged in America, Franklin worked hard for his new nation in France, raising funds, buying war materiel, organizing attacks on shipping in British waters, bringing to Washington's attention such soldiers as Lafayette and von Steuben. He had already sent Tom Paine to the colonies, where his "Common Sense" was the most effective propaganda to keep them on course. Franklin was happy France, where he had many admirers (more than a fair share of them female), but he was not totally content. On Feb. 8, 1780, he wrote his old friend Priestley that "... the rapid Progress true Science now makes occasions my regretting sometimes that I was born so soon. It is impossible to imagine the Height to which may be

carried . . . the Power of Man over Matter. We may perhaps learn to deprive large Masses of their Gravity and give them absolute Levity, for the sake of easy Transport. Agriculture may diminish its Labour and double its Produce; all Diseases may . . . be prevented or cured . . . even that of Old Age, and our lives lengthened at pleasure..

In 1782, though peace negotiations with the British were now taking up most of his time, he turned from the seriousness of the moment to indulge in a bit of scientific tom-foolery. The occasion was a contest sponsored by the Belgian Royal Academy, seeking the best answer to some scientific problem which Franklin thought

ridiculous.

He proposed that the Academy instead consider another problem, one more worth its while, "To discover some Drug wholesome & not disagreeable, to be mix'd with our common Food . . . that shall render the Natural Discharges, of Wind from our Bodies, not only inoffensive, but agreeable as Perfumes." Quoting Francis Bacon, the English philosopher, Franklin said that such an invention "would bring philosophy [science] home to men's business and bosoms." No one has yet fulfilled this

vision of the old philosopher. On Sept. 22, 1782, while the peace negotiations were in their most delicate phase, and while he was suffering severely from kidney stones, Dr. Franklin wrote his friend, the Abbé Soulavie, his thoughts on the structure of the earth. Noting the fact that coal mines could be found beneath the sea at Whitehaven and oyster shells atop the Derbyshire mountains, he speculated that the earth had undergone great changes over the eons. "Such changes in the superficial parts of the globe seemed to me unlikely to happen if the earth were solid to the centre. I therefore imagined that the (Continued on page 46)

geore dole

"Who shall I say wants to interrupt his frantic efforts to finish up and get in some golf?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

PERSONAL

1974 VACATION ADVISORY. FEDERAL INCOME TAX TIPS. GUIDELINES TO WISE INVESTING.

Planning vacation travel this year obviously is going to be like working a crossword puzzle. Right now, these are the factors you will have to take into consideration:

- EUROPE: Prices are the major problem here. Airline fares are up. Next, transportation within Europe may not always be a breeze. The fuel situation is as bad—if not worse—than in the United States. Guesses are that European travel will have to be planned carefully.
- FAR EAST: Same thing as above. Prices and restrictions on transportation are deterrents.
- DOMESTIC: Random driving from spot to spot could be risky—and very expensive. That leaves you the alternatives of 1) making a beeline for a pre-selected place and staying put, or 2) using common carriers (airlines, buses, trains). Airline fares are higher than last year and schedules have been reduced, but you likely can make out somehow. As a matter of fact, you will find that more and more of the package-tour operators who heretofore specialized in offshore travel this year will put together domestic packages. You may want to investigate these via your travel agent.
- OTHER: The experts at "Travel Weekly," the big trade publication for the travel industry, figure that Hawaii, Mexico and Canada are good possibilities if you want to leave the continental United States.
- Cruises: These are sure to grow in popularity (as they have for several years). Rates are up some and the number of ports-of-call may not be as generous, but you don't have to worry about fuel or accommodations.

* * *

As if you needed a reminder, mid-April is federal income tax time.

The rules for settling up on your intake for last year are about the same as before, though there have been some simplifications. Now you can report interest and dividends as a lump-sum figure and deduct charitable contributions the same way—that is, you don't have to list each financial institution or hospital, etc. separately. Another thing: The short form (1040A) can be used by many more people because prior restrictions on who was eligible have been eased.

Inasmuch as there are two ways of filing—the long form (via which you itemize deductions) or the short form (which allows a flat deduction up to \$2,000)—you should figure out which way is most advantageous for you. This is especially true if your status has changed from, say, a single person to a married one; from a regularly employed person to a retiree; if you have had a big promotion or if you have acquired property.

Financial advisors and business columnists repeatedly have been saying that—technically, at least—there are a lot of bargains in common stocks these days.

Before you jump into any stock transactions, though, it will pay you to read up on the company whose shares you wish to acquire. (Remember that when you buy stock, you buy partial ownership in a company.) The best way to do that is to examine its "financial statement" or "annual report" which shows you, among other things, a company's assets, its liabilities (debts), the size of its income, profits, etc. If you don't know how to read a financial statement, ask your broker or library for help.

As for bonds, the homework is slightly easier. When you buy a bond, you loan a company your money (you don't acquire any ownership). The soundness of bonds is rated by professional services, so at least that part of the job is done for you. However, there are several types of bonds (taxfree and convertible, for instance) and here is where you will have to put on your thinking cap. As a very general rule, you buy bonds for interestincome and stocks for appreciation of investment.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

Can you make money collecting rare plates?

NORTHBROOK, III. - A successful art dealer in this Chicago suburb has announced a new, easy way to start collecting rare porcelain plates with the potential of be-tiply to 10, 15 or even coming heirlooms 20 times its original of the future with value as other plates high resale value.



have done?

According to Thomas Gilmore II, president of this dealership, one decorative "annual" plate priced at \$25 in 1965 now brings \$1,050, and one china plate selling at \$10 in 1969 now sells for \$245. In the past only a few fortunate people could afford to collect works of art, but now thousands of collectors with average incomes enjoy this fascinating hobby.

MR. GILMORE says, "Since many plates do not increase in value, amateurs often make serious mistakes. It's critical to know what to look for, what to pay, when to sell, and much more." Even if you have never collected plates before, there are little-known guidelines that tell you how to own plates of the finest porcelain for a modest outlay.

To help you get started, the dealer now offers a new free report. It tells you how to look for good design, rarity, historic importance, and other important clues to selecting the right plates.

THIS FREE REPORT is available to individuals who wish to own beautiful handcrafted plates produced in America and abroad. It tells how you can be one of the first to own a stunning porcelain made in France for a surprisingly low price and lists other selections that could become tomorrow's treasured heirlooms.

If you seek a new hobby that could lead to extra spare-time income, here's your opportunity to find out about the wonderful world of collecting objects d'art. The dealer invites individuals (not dealers) to send for a free copy of this valuable and interesting report.

To get yours, just send your name, address, and zip code to Thomas Gilmore, Bradford Galleries Exchange, 1008D Sunset Ridge, Northbrook, III. 60062. A postcard will do. There is no obligation for this service. Because of limited quantities, please mail your request by May 15, 1974, to receive your free copy.

Benjamin Franklin, Scientist

internal parts might be a fluid more dense, and of a greater specific gravity, than any of the solids we are acquainted with; which therefore might swim in upon that fluid. Thus, the surface of the globe would be a shell, capable of being broken and disordered by the violent movements of the fluid on which it rested. . . . It was another remarkably shrewd Franklin conjecture, with which modern science now wholly concurs. The earth, today, is accepted as having a molten metal core while the surface is a floating shell of lighter rock behaving almost exactly as foretold by Franklin.

In 1783, when peace negotiations were all but over, Franklin turned his attention to his own spectacles. At the age of 77, he casually invented bifocal eyeglasses. Finding the use of two pairs of glasses, for reading and distance, troublesome, he had the glasses cut and half of each kind put in the same frame. "By this means," he wrote, "as I wear my spectacles constantly, I have only to move my eyes up or down, as I want to see distinctly far or near.

N SEPTEMBER, a few days after the I final peace treaty was signed, Franklin, along with some 50,000 people, went to see Paris' first balloon ascension. It was after someone commented, "What good is it?" that Franklin made his famous remark, "What good is a newborn baby?"

Later, he felt that the balloon "might possibly give a new turn to human affairs." He went on to envision the invasion of countries by air, and, more than 150 years later, WW2 paratroops proved his speculation substantially correct.

On May 2, 1785, Congress at last

gave the 79-year-old Franklin permission to quit his job and come home. He excitedly wrote his fellow scientist, the Dutchman Jan Ingenhousz, "Rejoice with me, dear friend, that I am once more a free man.... And let me know if you will make me happy the little remainder of my life by spending the time with me in America. I have instruments, if the enemy did not destroy them all, and we will make plenty of experiments together.

On his last ocean voyage, Franklin concluded the studies on the Gulf Stream he'd begun in 1724. From his findings, he wrote a comprehensive report in which he pointed out that U.S.-to-England voyages could be shortened by as much as two weeks if ships used the three-mile-an-hour current in this eastward-flowing tenriver-within-the-ocean, mile-wide and could save up to 70 miles a day sailing westward, just by avoiding it. To precisely locate the Gulf Stream. whose temperature he'd proved to be higher than the waters around it, he advised equipping ships with thermometers.

On this trip, Franklin also summed up all of his nautical knowledge and speculations in his book, "Maritime Observations." He wrote of Eskimo kayaks, Indian canoes and Pacific proas; of the value of watertight compartments; of preventing accidents at sea, escaping from wrecks and the use of lifeboats. He set down the pros and cons of rigging ships; suggested a device to keep hawsers from breaking; speculated about paddlewheels; considered the use of floating anchors; and recommended an improved diet for sailors.

In 1786, back home now, Franklin celebrated his 80th birthday. Again, afflicted more than ever by kidney stones and gout, he wanted nothing more than to sit in his library-the finest private library in the U.S.—to

read and study.

But he also wanted to be comfortable. So he invented a few gadgets to make his life easier: a combination chair and desk (the forerunner of today's school desk/chair), a combination stepladder and stool (some current kitchen stools use his design almost exactly), a fan operated by a foot treadle and a mechanical grip for plucking books from his library shelves too high to reach (slightly modified, this device is still used in some grocery stores).

RANKLIN invented many other things, though it's not clear exactly when. Among them, a mystery clock—the mystery being that its works were hidden; an odometer, which, attached to the axle of a wheel, roughly measured a carriage's mileage. It was a forerunner of the speedometer and mileage recorder in your car. He also invented a more efficient street lamp, which allowed the smoke to escape so that the light stayed bright longer.

Most men would have rested now, but not Franklin. In 1787, he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. That same year, he became president of America's first society for the abolition of slavery. In 1788, he joined the fight to ratify the new Constitution.

Benjamin Franklin died on April 17, 1790, at 84 years and three months. The eulogies in America concentrated on his service to the nation, since that was freshest in the public mind. Overseas, his death was noted as the passing of one of the world's greatest scientists.

RANKLIN cannot be discounted in any attempt to identify the most versatile and ingenious man who ever lived. But his reputation undeservedly suffers in several respects. His interest in ordinary things for or-dinary people—such as chairs and ladders and stoves-expressed in ordinary language and often with humor, has tended to put him beneath the dignity of many learned men and theoretical scientists. His other identities as ambassador, humanist, printer, postmaster, naval and military organizer, intelligence agent, legislator, politician, publisher, propagandist, peace commissioner, li-brarian, fire chief, insurance under-writer, humorist, sage and Romeo-with-flexible-morals make him seem unreal.

Finally, so many hundreds of his ideas, observations and discoveries have become the ordinary furniture of our minds that they fail, now, to startle us, or easily permit us to attribute our acceptance of them largely to the persuasion of a single man.

This year marks the 150th anniversary of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, essentially an entire museum and library given over to the works and artifacts of that single man. END



"It's from my wife. She says it's a boy."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

46

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PARTING SHOTS



"Whoever's been hiding her lunch in the top secret file has got to cut it out. I'm fed up with handling documents soaked in mayonnaise!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

SILVER SERVICE

Admiring an unusual piece of costume jewelry in a department store recently, the rich dowager asked a nearby salesperson if the brooch was made of abalone and silver.

"I really don't know," the salesgirl replied, "but I'll ask Miss Johnson."

A few minutes later, the woman overheard the girl dutifully asking her department head if the jewelry in question was "Abalonian?"

ROSEMARIE WILLIAMSON

BREEZY TALK

A newspaperman was having dinner in a Texas city with some state dignitaries and he was talking when suddenly a tornado hit the city. No one paid any apparent attention to the storm as they kept on eating and the newspaperman kept on talking. As the winds reached their highest velocity, the reporter, not wanting the officials to know how scared he was, just kept on talking. When the winds died down momentarily, he said: "I'm sorry, gentlemen, but I don't have the slightest idea of what I'm talking about."

"That's all right," said one of the officials. "None of us was listening to you!"

DAN BENNETT

NUMBERS RACKET

As a second grade class was being dismissed, the teacher noticed a little boy crying silently in the back row. When asked, he sorrowfully admitted he didn't know his address.

"Well," the teacher said, "when you leave your house tomorrow morning, write down the numbers above your door."

"What good would that do?" mourned the lad, "I always go out the back door."

LLOYD BYERS

THE WAY IT IS

Children are a great comfort in one's old age . . . they can help you get there faster, too.

WILFRED BEAVER

REMEMBER

All those nostalgic memories On which TV programs expound Remind me of those fabulous years I hated first time around.

MAY RICHSTONE

AGE-OLD PREROGATIVE

Gossip: Women's glib
RAYMOND J. CVIKOTA

FIXED FACT

I grit my teeth and take tough jobs
That other guys would shun;
It's always fun to make things work—
Until I get them done.

The fix I'm in on fixing things
Is that it seems to irk
The ones who were so positive
That it would never work.

BIL GILLICK

WARPED WOOFER?

Sadistic weaver: Brute of the loom
SHELBY FRIEDMAN

SAD TRUTH

If you have compliments to speak,
Please never say I'm at my peak.
For when one reaches such renown,
There's no place left to go but down!
DALENE WORKMAN STULL

HOW TO BEAT DEADBEATS

One way to get a deadbeat to pay a bill is to write him saying that if he doesn't pay, you'll write all his other creditors that he did.

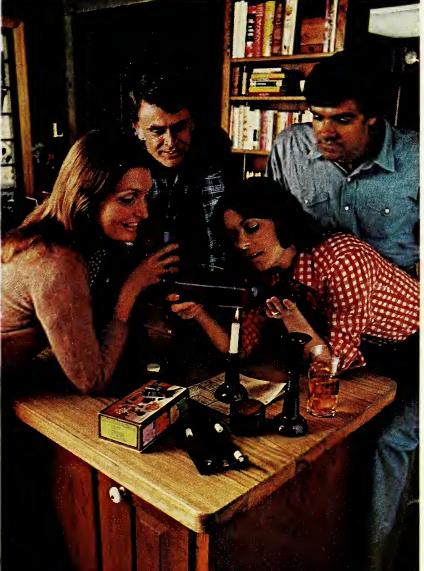
GENE YASENAK



"It was called back for a bent cotter pin."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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